

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 353.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

WANTED, a young lady, as **GOVERNESS** in a Dissenting Family, to instruct two little girls in a sound English education, plain needlework, and the rudiments of French and Music. One accustomed to children, not under 25 years of age, and who would make herself generally useful, will be preferred.
Apply to Mr. T. G. Grundy, Market Harborough.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an efficient Master for the Boys' British School at Ackworth.
Application to be made to **THOMAS PUMPHREY**, Ackworth School, near Pontefract, not later than the 23rd of August.

A GENTLEMAN or **LADY** wishing for **APARTMENTS** in a healthy situation, and pious family, may be accommodated with a Sitting-room and Bed-room, furnished, within five minutes' walk of a railway station.
Apply to J. W. Skirrow, Upper Butts, Brentford, Middlesex.

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AN ASSISTANT WANTED; well-educated and of unexceptionable character. The College qualification indispensable. Salary liberal.
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TO BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS.

WANTED, a respectable and obliging **YOUNG MAN**, as second hand in the above trade—one who would make himself generally useful, and conform to the habits of a pious family.
Apply to J. Wiles, Bread and Biscuit Baker, Corn Dealer, &c., Fishpool-street and High-street, St. Albans, Herts.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.

THE FRIENDS of a respectable and intelligent **YOUTH**, 15 years of age, are desirous of placing him with a religious family, as an **APPRENTICE** for Five or Six years, where he would be able to gain a practical knowledge of the trade, and also have the opportunity of acquiring a general acquaintance with business. A moderate premium will be given.
Applications (from Principals only) to be made, post paid, to Messrs. Ridley, Son, and Ellington, Newgate-street, London.

PEWING FOR SALE.

THE PEWING, pannelled and in good condition, of a Chapel, capable of accommodating 450 persons, to be disposed of by **TENDER**. Particulars to be obtained of Mr. T. ROGERS, 61, Grey Eagle-street, Spitalfields.

TO BE SOLD, or **LET**, for a term of years, a **NEAT** and **COMMODIOUS CHAPEL**, now in use, with Vestry, and every convenience, seating 400 persons, situate in the populous parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey.
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NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION of the **COUNCIL** will take place at the Office, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st August, from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m.
Every information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Z. HUBBERTY.
By order of the Council,
JOSHUA WALMSLEY, President.
41, Charing Cross.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.—Newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a Walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant; they answer every purpose on the racecourse, at the Opera-houses, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles; they are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting; to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. **TELESCOPES.**—A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope, weighing only 3 ounces, can be seen a person's countenance 3½ miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and are of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. Opera and racecourse glasses, with wonderful powers (an object can be clearly seen from 14 to 16 miles); and stereoscopes. Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented invaluable preserving spectacle lenses, with pantoscopic frames to see over at a distance while reading, writing, &c.; immediately they are placed before imperfect vision, every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight becomes bright and brilliant, is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state. The Invisible Organic Vibrator, and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness.
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A general desire has been expressed in the borough of Lambeth and elsewhere, that a Subscription should be forthwith raised for the purpose of presenting a **TESTIMONIAL** to the Right Hon. C. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, in consideration of his valuable public services during 34 years of Parliamentary life. Mr. D'Eyncourt took a prominent part in those exertions by which the Reform Bill was carried, and by which Lambeth for the first time became a Parliamentary borough, and has for twenty years faithfully represented the constituency he helped to enfranchise.
As the D'Eyncourt Testimonial is not connected with any party politics, gentlemen of all shades of opinion are respectfully invited to contribute.
Subscriptions will be received by the Bankers, the Treasurer, by any member of the Committee, or by the Secretary, at the Horns Tavern.
As soon as the subscription list is closed, a General Meeting of the Subscribers will be convened for the purpose of deciding on the best means of appropriating the funds.
By order of the Committee,
E. HARRIS, Secretary.
Horns Tavern, Kennington.
N.B.—Post-office Orders to be made payable to Edw. Harris, at the Post Office, Kennington-cross.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES, or increased incomes, granted in exchange for REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.
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The objects of this association are, the forming, with the co-operation of the Legislature, and those who honour letters, a Provident Fund, as well as to the ulterior organization of the followers of literature into a profession.
Full Prospectus to be had at the Office, 30, Sackville-street, London; and of the Agent, Mr. C. Mitchell, Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

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Junior School under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT, Esq., M.A.

THE SCHOOL will open on Tuesday, the 21st of September. The Session is divided into Three Terms—viz., from the 21st of September to Christmas; from Christmas to Easter; and from Easter to August.
The yearly payment for each Pupil is £18, of which £6 are paid in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past Nine to three-quarters past Three o'clock.
The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography (both Physical and Political), Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy, of Chemistry, and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.
A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 14th of October.

August, 1852.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 10 VICT., C. 35.

HEAD OFFICE, 26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The REPORT by the DIRECTORS to the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, held on 4th May, showed the following to be the position of this Society:—

THE SUMS ASSURED amounted to £3,737,560
THE ANNUAL REVENUE..... 136,960
And the ACCUMULATED FUND.... 688,531

LARGE ADDITIONS have been made to POLICIES. For example, a Policy for £1,000, dated 1st March, 1832, becoming a Claim after payment of the Premium in the present year, would receive £1,514, and Policies of later date in proportion.

The next Triennial Allocation takes place on 1st March, 1853, when an additional Bonus will be declared.

POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.—The Directors have arranged that Policies may, under certain conditions, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, after being of five years' endurance, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of extra Premium for such travelling or residence.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

* MEDICAL REFERRES paid by the Society.
Forms of Proposal, and all other information, may be had (FREE) on application at the Society's Office, 61A, Moorgate-street, London.
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PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acids or any saturation, for the Cure of Disease.—Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, the Inventor and Patentee, 523, New Oxford-street, may be CONSULTED daily from 10 till 4, free; or a pamphlet, descriptive of the properties of the belt, with testimonials, may be obtained gratis, or sent by post on receipt of one stamp. Price 21s., 15s., 12s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Agents in London, Mr. Lucas, chemist, 63, Chesapeake; and Mr. Watts, chemist, 17, Strand.

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	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 6	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

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The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk—a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over-attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

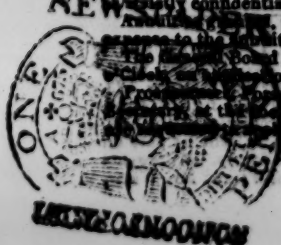
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Assurances may be effected to commence at any period of life, either by payment of a specific amount, or periodical sums, free of any interest to the Society.

The Society meets every Tuesday, at Half-past Two o'clock; but Assurances can be effected DAILY from Ten to Four o'clock.

Proposals for Life, Fidelity Guarantee, and Loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Society's Offices, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed Agents in London or provincial towns may apply either personally or by letter.

By order,
THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Secretary.

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With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow in American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly in the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humours, impure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the digestive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blotches, Pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

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The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons: In cases of

SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

it has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured, where the entire surface of the body was covered with scales or scabs, sores under the arms, gatherings in the ears, inflamed and suppurating eyelids, swelled glands, or with long-standing ulcers, fever sores, fistula, and decay of the bones. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to remove every disease arising from an impure state of the blood as the "Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomachs, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c., are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

It is also equally efficacious in cases of rheumatism and gout. Several very severe cases have already been reported to us since we have been in London, as being entirely cured.

By cleansing the stomach and the bowels, purifying the stream of life, correcting the secretions, expelling all morbid virulent matter from the body, this Sarsaparilla checks all tendencies to disease, and confers on all who use it the most beneficial results.

In the spring, it is used to purify the blood of morbid matter, the stomach of bile, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the incessant perspiration, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and poisonous humours of the blood are eliminated from the body.

In the winter, it gives tone and vitality to the whole system, restoring warmth to cold feet and cold hands; causing the blood to flow with equal vigour to the extremities, and acts most blandly on the nervous system, to allay irritation, cramps, spasms, &c.

GREAT AMERICAN WAREHOUSE,**373, STRAND, LONDON.****POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., PROPRIETORS.**

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

NOT BOUND OVER TO PLAY THE FOOL.

MEN who enter a deliberative assembly, taking with them views very far in advance of those held by the great majority of the body to which they have been elected, and who are known to be earnestly intent upon promoting them, may make up their minds to be watched, especially at the outset of their career, with a mixture of keen curiosity and latent suspicion. They will be measured from top to toe by all parties. What they do, and what they do not do, will be criticised. Words and votes, attendances and absences, the company kept, the associations formed, the place in which he sits, the very dress that he wears, will be noted by some prying observer, and, in some shape or other, given to the public as evidence of something right or wrong in the presumed bias of the member so scrutinised. In every such case, there will be partisans, who, having chalked out in their own minds a very straightforward course for their adopted champions, without troubling themselves with the obstacles to be encountered and surmounted, will feel that they and their cause has been betrayed, because that course has not been taken—so easy is it to march on from victory to victory when all one's battles are imaginary merely, and difficulties and foes can be overlooked or disposed of at the will of the dreamer. On the other hand, there will be not a few to condemn beforehand every step in advance, and to characterise every movement in a given direction, however cautiously conceived and maturely planned, as inopportune and inexpedient.

We have been somewhat amused by incidental references made to Anti-state-church members of Parliament by both friends and opponents. The former predict a sort of headlong vigour, or counsel prudent reserve, accordingly as temperament may prompt them—the latter affect to anticipate with all the certainty of a present fact, a mad-dog career—furious but short—in which the rabid animal will, of course, snap at everybody, foam at the mouth, and get knocked on the head. We cannot, of course, presume to answer for the doings or the sayings of these gentlemen further than to remind their anxious friends that they have not hitherto behaved so unreasonably as to justify any alarm that they will now go "daft"—and to assure their enemies that they are not likely to adopt precisely those tactics which would, it is evident, be chosen for them, if State-churchmen could but prescribe on their behalf. But we think it neither presumptuous nor untimely to set down a few general observations which may possibly have escaped the notice of both parties.

Extreme opinions, as they are called, by which are usually meant opinions which are considerably ahead of those commonly received, are not necessarily associated with violent action. They do not, as a matter of course, even when they are strongly held, indicate temerity of character. Erasmus differed little or nothing from Luther in intellectual perception of certain truths regarded in their day as "extreme"—but no one will accuse Eras-

mus of being a rash man. Oliver Cromwell was as determined in the prosecution of his object as man could well be—but no one will charge him with having been an incautious general. One may be as pig-headed in striving after a little as a great change—as practical in pursuing a remote as a neighbouring object. Columbus was no dreamer when he set out on his western voyage to the Indies. If opinions are in conformity with truth and right, he who warmly entertains them does not thereby give proof that he is a Quixote, even although he should stand alone. Because one looks at a distant object on the horizon, and makes towards it, there is no more reason in the nature of the case why he should stumble than if he had chosen to fix his eye upon a haystack at the end of a short lane. The impractical man is he who gives chase to a fancy, or to a reality, as if everything but it were a fancy. The end sought by Anti-state-churchmen may be at some considerable distance—out of sight to many not accustomed to peer ahead—but this hinders not that they start for it in a sober and business-like spirit.

Nor is decision of purpose necessarily allied with a dictatorial temper, or a positive, dogmatic, and intractable disposition. Perhaps, the greater number of instances lie the other way. They who are resolved, can afford to yield everything but their resolution. It is the doubting or the wavering who feels most need of putting on an obstinate front. A tourist starts for the summit of a mountain difficult, and perhaps dangerous, of access. He inwardly decides, come what may, of getting to the top. Well, but he does not therefore deem himself bound to scale every intervening height when he can more quietly get round it, nor refuse rest, amusement, and refreshment on the way, lest he should fail in his purpose. He is not obliged, in the very outset of his undertaking, to strip off his coat, stalk forward without ceasing, and hold his tongue as if civility to his companions was so much loss of strength. Sternness of will is not identical with sternness of feeling or of manner. Oneness of purpose is not the same thing as oneness of demeanour. An individual, for instance, may begin life with a determination to achieve some great enterprise, but this will not prevent his cleaning shoes well, if it lies in his way, or of showing to the fair sex all the politeness which true courtesy would prompt. In short, it is not necessary because he is set upon accomplishing a great undertaking, that he should bungle, and mismanage, and become peevish, over every little one. There are great mistakes made in this respect. Some people, when told that such an one has walked an unusual distance, take it for granted that he must have very long legs—and some when informed that Anti-state-churchmen aim at such and such objects, set them down as, of course, boisterous, burly, hoarse-throated, and ill-behaving men. Now, really, there is no need why it should be so—no need, we mean, in the nature of the case. For aught we can see to the contrary, the most inflexible decision of purpose as to the object they have in view, may consist with strict attention to daily business, accurate observance of all the proprieties, cheerful acquiescence in the judgment of others in matters which involve no principle, and anxious study neither to give nor to take offence.

Once more, the foes of Anti-state-church principles greatly mistake the advocates of them if they suppose that where there is marked individuality there cannot be the mutual consultations, concessions, and agreements requisite to unity of action. It cannot be expected that all opinions as to what should or should not be done, as opportunity occurs, should invariably coincide—but it is not impossible to let the opinion of the majority, save in special and extreme cases, determine the course of all. He who expects organization without discipline might as well look for vegetation without moisture—and discipline always supposes the sacrifice of something preferred. Our confident belief is—and we hesitate not to comfort High Churchmen by the avowal—that the few Members of Parliament who hold and appreciate the principles of Christian willinghood, are too seriously in

earnest to insist upon carrying on the warfare against State-churchism, each on his own individual plan, without respect to the views of his associates. They all know full well that between them, if ever they are to gain ground, there must be harmony. They feel that the work before them is no one man's prerogative, because it is far beyond any one man's power. And we are satisfied that, as soon as may be, they will understand each other, and will habituate themselves to march, shoulder to shoulder, as the common judgment of the party may decide.

Lastly, the advice of the *Morning Chronicle* in this regard, will certainly, we venture to affirm, be rejected. The Dissenters will not consider all questions relating to the internal organization, and proceedings of the National Church, as foreign to them. They are not so silly as to deal with a great public institution as if it were a private, independent sect. They will not help to convert the Church of England into the Church of Shaftesbury or of Pusey. By its connexion with the State, and its fruition of political pre-eminence, and national endowments, it gives up all title to be considered as the Church of a denomination, or of a section of a denomination. It passes out of the special, into the generic, condition. It concerns, as such, not those merely who adhere to it, but those also who secede from it. It is an institution constituted by the people of England—and is as amenable to them, whatever their creed or practice, as is the army or navy, whatever their opinions on the subjects of peace and war. On all questions affecting the position, the privileges, the claims, the discipline, the ritual, and the doctrine of the National Church, any one of the Dissenting members will be as fully entitled, in the sense of propriety as well as of equity, to speak and vote, as is Sir Robert Harry Inglis, or the Right Hon. William Gladstone. And we have no doubt they will use their liberty. Indeed, they will find their best opportunities of action, at least for some time to come, those which are suggested by the movements of the Church's prominent Parliamentary representatives, and will enounce their own principles on the occasions selected, not by themselves, but their opponents. Their play will be dependent on their adversary's game.

OPINIONS OF M.P.'S ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

WE have been at some pains to collect the published sentiments of recently-elected members of Parliament on ecclesiastical questions, with the view, in the first place, of exhibiting the growth of opinion in this direction—and, in the second, of placing them on record for future reference. In this object we have been only partially successful. But this is more our misfortune than our fault. In some cases there has been no expression of opinion, either in addresses or speeches, on such topics; in others, we have been unable to obtain reports of speeches delivered; while many of the quotations we subjoin are meagre and somewhat incomplete—as newspaper reports, at a time when the whole country is flooded with hustings eloquence, must necessarily, and fortunately, be. We believe, however, we have gathered together a sufficiency of "elegant extracts" to be worthy of preservation in a collected form, and to answer our object in showing the growth of opinion on questions which are likely to become increasingly prominent in the discussions of the House of Commons. As the extracts are too numerous to be given in a single number, we content ourselves this week with quoting the sentiments of some of the more advanced Liberals:—

I hold that religion is too solemn and sacred a thing to be made the foot-ball of the hustings, or to be discussed upon the floor of the House of Commons. When we meet in the capacity of civil men, to discuss civil matters, religious questions ought not to be brought forward; and the only mode by which you can settle that is to lay down the law that you will endow no religious body; and, therefore, if any religious endowment, of whatever kind, and belonging to whatever denomination, comes before me in the House of Commons, I will record my veto against it.—*J. Cheetham, South Lancashire.*

He had not voted in favour of the grant to Maynooth

and would vote for its repeal, not from any sectarian motives, but because he was opposed to all religious endowments.—*Thomas Duncombe, Finsbury.*

From youth he had been devoted to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and he viewed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill as an aggression upon one portion of the community. If, therefore, any proposal was brought forward for its repeal he would support it.—*J. Crook, Bolton.*

With regard to religious liberty, as a conscientious Dissenter from the Church of England, I do not think that Government ought to have anything to do with religion.—*Sir G. Goodman, Leeds.*

Amongst the questions which now and then turn up, there was that of the separation of the Church from the State, to which he was a decided friend. He held that the civil magistrate should have nothing to do with religion—it was too serious, too sacred, and too solemn a subject to be interfered with by the coarse arm of a civil magistrate. He could do it no service, but injury only. The Protestant faith had always been the elder sister of civil liberty, and it never appeared in greater sublimity than in the three first ages, when it was persecuted by all until it became the religion of the European world. If it was true, it would exist without the support of the State. He was no friend to endowments of any kind, and whilst he would retrench the salaries to Maynooth, he would also do the same to the Presbyterians of Ulster, and sever the Irish Protestant Church altogether from the State.—*William Biggs, Newport.*

All monopolies should be abandoned, especially that largest of existing monopolies, which weighed upon the industry and intellect of the country—the associated hierarchy of Church and State. In his opinion, great benefit would be conferred on the middle and working classes if a separation between the two could be established, and if the Church were left to the purity of her doctrines, the holiness of her ministry, and the activity of her members, with the kindness of Providence smiling on her exertions.—*Aspley Pellatt, Southwark.*

On this ground, therefore—the broad ground of religious freedom—I desire to see the separation of the Church from the State. What I mean by this is, not a general scramble, not a spoliation of that which does not of right belong to the people. No; I mean, first of all, the annulment of every clause of law, or every statute, that inflicts penalty upon a man in consequence of his religious faith—the abrogation of every custom, of every legal arrangement, which gives special advantage to a man in consequence of his religious faith [hear, hear]. I mean by it, likewise, the withdrawal from every church of any pay that may now be ministered to it by the Government of these realms. I believe that a very large proportion of what is called Church property in this kingdom is national property. I believe that the title property cannot have originated, as it is sometimes assumed to have originated, in the bequests of our pious ancestors. The property is of such a kind that it could only have arisen out of law; and that which law has made, law is competent to unmake [cheers]. But I would not even resume the property which belongs to the people in such a manner as to inflict injustice upon those who now enjoy it. All life interests ought to be respected [hear, hear]. Nay, I would even give pecuniary compensation to those who, under a fresh arrangement of Church property, would lose that which has now a marketable value; and having done this—having seen to it that no individual suffered special injustice in consequence of doing justice to the public—then, I think, we might, without any fear whatever of sacrilege, receive into our hands the property of the Church, and dispose of it for such secular purposes as we might see fit.—*E. Miall, Rochdale.*

He had opposed the extension of the episcopacy to the colonies, the *Regium Donum*—of all grants to religious bodies, including that to Maynooth, and had supported the inquiry into the state of Oxford and Cambridge. . . . As regarded the Maynooth grant, he would ever oppose the expenditure of the public money for that or any other object that was not of a secular character. But it was a paltry election clap-trap to speak of Maynooth, while the Irish nation was called upon to pay a million a-year for the support of the religion of one-tenth of the population.—*Sir De L. Evans, Westminster.*

He was opposed to all State grants for ecclesiastical purposes, including the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth endowment. He desired perfect religious equality, and were the Maynooth grant repealed, he should think it a great blot if justice was not done to the Irish Roman Catholics by some re-arrangement of the revenues of the Irish Church.—*Sir J. V. Shelley, Westminster.*

He was in favour of the Voluntary principle. He thought it should be the rule of policy for the future Government both of this country and for the colonies; but he denied the practicability of abolishing all religious endowments by the State in the United Kingdom, and, therefore, he doubted the expediency of raising that general question. But, if Maynooth were to be disendowed, then the Protestant Established Church in Ireland, and all other religious endowments by the State in that country, ought, at the same time, to share a similar fate, and unless the Protestant Established Church in Ireland were disendowed, or at least a portion of its revenues applied to Maynooth, he could not consent to a repeal of the grant to Maynooth. Upon those conditions, however, he would not hesitate to vote for a repeal of that grant, for he had always voted for the famous appropriation clause, by which the Irish Church would have been deprived of a portion of its revenues.—*Sir W. Molesworth, Southwark.*

I have as deep an interest in education as my opponent has, but I am opposed to grants for educational purposes. I may here allude to the grant to Maynooth, and beg to state that I do not oppose it because it is a grant given to Roman Catholics, but because it is given for sectarian purposes, and I can tell you that I am as well prepared to oppose grants for Protestantism as for Roman Catholicism.—*George Thompson, Aberdeen.*

Long before you did me the honour of sending me to Parliament, I was not only opposed to the grant (Maynooth), but I was opposed to all such endowment. Now, I have voted against the last addition to that, and I will vote for its repeal. But in doing so I have not a single sentiment of intolerance towards my Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. I do it on this principle—because it is a grant, not for a general system of education for the

Irish people, but a grant for the purpose of rearing a priesthood, and sending them forth over Ireland to teach those doctrines which we believe to be fallacious, and which we believe, in connexion with the Roman Catholic hierarchy, to be incompatible with civil and religious liberty. I have come to this opinion long since with regard to the Maynooth grant, but I am not going to stop here. I have looked into the iniquity of the English State Church in Ireland, and I do say that whether you have a Whig, a Tory, or a Peel government, still the Church question in Ireland remains not only one of the most grievous causes of discontent to the Irish people, and so long as it remains, you can never extend real justice to the Irish people.—*J. Macgregor, Glasgow.*

In answer to a question as to church-rates, Mr. Roebuck said he had answered twenty times, he was for their abolition, and was against all infringements of religious liberty. Would you separate Church and State?

Mr. Roebuck: Explain what you mean. . . . Would you place the Church on a level with the Dissenting bodies? . . . Mr. Roebuck: I am quite prepared to do that—and went on to explain at some length that the foundation of all his views on legislation with respect to religion was, that the right of private judgment was absolutely indispensable. As far as he was concerned, he was willing that the Church should be maintained by those who believed in it. He believed its power would not be at all lessened if it were a Voluntary instead of a State-church.—*J. A. Roebuck, Sheffield.*

I am opposed to church-rates and religious endowments, and grants by the State, in any shape or form, and in favour of any sect or denomination whatever; and I rejoice that the Parliamentary grant, in favour of Protestant Dissenters in England, called *Regium Donum*, has this year been permanently discontinued, and will therefore cease to be a reproach to us.—*G. Haefield, Sheffield.*

He was opposed to the grant to Maynooth, and would vote for its repeal. As to the connexion between Church and State, he was a Voluntary, and considered they should be separated.—*A. Hastie, Glasgow.*

If in Parliament, I would vote against all endowments of religion by the State—and, if the question is proposed, I would vote for the separation of the Church from the State.—*Alderman Challis, Finsbury.*

I am prepared to vote upon general principles against the application of public moneys to the endowment of religious bodies; but I will be no party, let the consequence be what it may, to commit such a violation of what I consider the sacred principle of religious equality, as to single out the Roman Catholic people of Ireland for the application of a policy which I am unwilling to apply to persons who profess my own creed.—*John Bright, Manchester.*

On the principle of his being opposed to all grants for religious purposes, he had opposed the Maynooth grant invariably, but especially was he opposed to the principle of endowing a college of priests who were to teach people the Bible in Latin, without explaining its meaning to them.—*G. F. Muntz, Birmingham.*

As for Maynooth, the grant had been settled as recently as 1845, and he for one would not disturb it, though he admitted that it was a grant of money for the propagation of error; but if a motion were made for the removal of every religious endowment, it should have his cordial support. For his part, he would like to see more Christianity and less theology in the discussion of this question, for it became all, and especially some teachers of Christianity even in that town, to act up to that most Christian maxim, "Do ye unto others as ye would they should do unto you." Talk not to him of Maynooth grants whilst that hideous enormity, the Irish Church, remained unreformed.—*W. Scholefield, Birmingham.*

He regretted that so much had been made of the Maynooth question, for the effect had been that the Dissenters, who were conscientiously opposed to all religious endowments by the State, had lost sight of their own opinions upon the subject, and had supported candidates simply upon the ground that they opposed the Maynooth grant, forgetting that they were only adverse to that particular endowment, and that they were not in any way forwarding their own views upon the main question of religious endowments by the State.—*James Bell, Guildford.*

I have only to add, that I am opposed to religious endowments and to church-rates.—*W. Massey, Newport.*

I am opposed to all endowments for religious purposes, simply on the ground of the existing difference of religious opinions, and the manifest injustice of expending the funds contributed by the whole community upon objects in which a part only can therefore concur.—*W. A. Wilkinson, Lambeth.*

While he would willingly subscribe voluntarily towards the erection of churches, he would not allow any one to take one penny from the pockets of the people for the endowment of any church or sect whatever.—*T. Alcock, East Surrey.*

"OUR COMMON PROTESTANTISM."

[Under the heading "Words for the Wise," the *Monthly Christian Spectator* has for some time past been publishing a series of short, pungent papers on prevalent follies and delusions in the religious world, from the pen of a writer whose sincerity of purpose is as manifest as his satirical power is great. He is an honest, plain speaker, and the very fact that his timely, though caustic, exposure of cant and pretence is so favourably received, is a gratifying evidence of the manly and truth-loving spirit growing up amongst Dissenters. Time was when such a fearless organ of independent opinion as the *Spectator* was impossible. Its existence would have been considered as treason and infidelity to the interests of Nonconformity. Now a more wholesome feeling prevails; and even many Conservative Dissenters, who by no means coincide with the somewhat radical views which (in common with ourselves)

the *Spectator* at times supports, rejoice in the existence of a monthly magazine which dares to express, though in a Christian spirit, disagreement from many notions and acts, which bear the impress of authority. The article headed, "Our Common Protestantism," is founded upon the above expression, which is supposed to constitute the closing appeal of the celebrated orator, Mr. M'Orange, in one of his many addresses, when the nation was in its anti-Papal furor. Unable to obtain any help from history in solving the questions, "What is Protestantism?" and "Who are the Protestants?" our satirist endeavours to explain them by throwing upon them the light of the present age after the following fashion:—]

"The Archbishop of Canterbury, then, is a 'Protestant,' of course; and so, likewise, is Philosopher Single-Speech; and so, I presume, are the excellent reviewers who investigate his books. Harry of Exeter, also, is a 'Protestant;' and eke my Lord Plantagenet, as well as Dr. Pliable, and the two new members for Liverpool. Signior Giacinto Achilli, again, is a 'Protestant;' so was the judge who tried him; so were the twelve gentlemen who found no fault in him; and so, it may be, was the writer in the *Times*, who doomed them all, next morning, to everlasting infamy. But why go on? Is not England a 'Protestant country?' Her authorized Churchmen, from the dignified Primate who may not 'say grace' even, save in the ear of royalty, down, through innumerable grades, to the Tractarian curate who feels, for the first time to-day, a mysterious virtue tingling at his fingers' ends, are Protestants to a man. Her Evangelicals are 'Protestants,' from M'Orange himself (*quantum inimate disorpat*) to my poor friend Discipulus. Most of her politicians even, from the clever gentleman who believes in 'the second part of the Jewish religion,' down to the meanest rioter who flung stones (on the right side) at Stockport, are sound Protestants. Litterateurs and lawyers, bishops and Dissenting deputies, Unitarian preachers and stockjobbers, believers and blasphemers, men who will sign anything and men who will sign nothing; only think, good reader, what a comprehensive term that must be which is used to denote the religious opinions or the religious condition of all these!

"Or is it of 'our Protestant Establishment,' exclusively, that M'Orange speaks? Scarcely of that even. For he himself has been heard to affirm that several thousands of the clergymen whom it feeds are *Papists*, and not 'Protestants.' True, he challenges their right to be there; and but by his own admission they are there, and that is enough. It can hardly be our Great Establishment, therefore, which is meant by our bewildered friend. As if, indeed, the three co-heirs, Laud, Cranmer, and Erasmus, who divide among them that prodigious estate, could have anything in 'common'—unless, perhaps, a common interest, or, better still (the word, reader, is no invention of mine), a common incumbency!

"But are there not the Protestant Dissenters?" asks one; "and have not they?" Yes, indeed, they have, to their shame be it spoken. Will posterity believe, that in 1850, two hundred years after Milton's time, the English Dissenters came forward, under pretexts ever so colourable, to join hands with the bishops in defence of English prelacy? Will it believe that they shouted, with might and main, for the supremacy of the Crown in matters ecclesiastical? Well, perhaps it may. Perhaps it will believe anything of a generation which reads the 'Windbag.' But even these far-seeing Dissenters do not mean what you mean. No, no. They have no intention of shouting for your 'Protestantism.' They would take away your tithes and your Prayer-book to-morrow if they could. Oh, M'Orange, you are not a shadow yourself; for you were, when I last saw you, rather stout; but 'what shadows' you 'pursue,'

*'Credula! Quid frustra simulacra fugacia captas?
Quod fatis est nubquam.'*

"The truth is, that 'our common Protestantism' is but a euphemism for 'No Popery.' It means that, or it means nothing. And as birds build their nests in spring on the scarecrows of the preceding autumn, so, if we must have a bugbear, it is some consolation to know that we have to do with a familiar one. For England knows that cry, and has determined already, with some misgivings, perhaps, that she can afford to smile at it; and refers it to the dead scarecrows of bygone years. Right or wrong, England has decided, on the whole, that Popery shall be allowed to try its strength upon her soil. The Manchester school will have it so. The Peel-statesmen are of the same mind. The Irish brigade is recruiting its ranks. Even Oxford sends one representative to affirm the decree; and the sharpshooters of Parliament, who acknowledge no leader, and agree in little else, agree to a man in this, that the Cardinal is no worthy mark for their Minies. The *Times* itself has left off favouring the gaping public with its property-thunderstorms. And as for the Whig leader, who sounded the note of alarm so vehemently in 'the Durham Letter,' all the world knows how swiftly he tightened the ligaments of his glottis, and let his lusty English cry go up into an Italian falsetto. He began, sure enough, with the *coco di petto*, as they say in Italy, the voice from the chest; but he ended in the *coco di testa*, the voice from the head, and even that seemed at one time about to leave off piping and whistling in its sound. If, then, I wished ever so to join in the 'No-Popery' cry, this fact alone would

suffice to deter me, that it is now too late. Every one has heard of the seven reasons assigned by some good man for not lending a *capote*; of which the seventh and last was, that he had not got one. Sensible people asked why he should have taken the trouble to name the other six, since that alone would have been sufficient. Even so Mr. Orange, are there seven good reasons why I should not shout 'No Popery'; but the seventh may suffice.—It will be of no use."

"Perhaps, after all, the chief danger to be apprehended at present does not lie in the direction of Rome. Perhaps, if we could but see it, the storm with which, as many think, the air is already thick, is gathering in another quarter. Perhaps, in the matter of religion, men are casting off authority at the present moment, rather than invoking it; and it may be, that they will not distinguish accurately between the precepts of the priest and the restraints of Heaven. I, for one, think that what Discipulus has here written may be better worth attention than the eloquence of Mr. Orange."

"Wise men," says he, 'must work whilst it is called to-day—yet in the intervals of their toil they can scarcely choose but think of the morrow. And passionately, as in former times, so now, and never more passionately than now, are these endeavouring to question the dumb future. What new phase is society destined to present next? From the dead "belief in believing," which has by courtesy been called religion, the ardent and the thoughtful are beginning to turn away. Whither will they go? For, go where they may, they will draw after them, for a time, the populations of the world. So much, as by an irresistible law, is decreed already. Will they, then, find a living Christianity, or will they have to wander for a generation or two in the mazes of doubt? The question of questions at this moment in men's minds!'"

"Or again, somewhat abruptly, he exclaims, 'A common Protestantism?' Say rather, a common materialism! A common terror! A common distrust of everything but the Queen's Bench! Prate about it as we may, old names have lost their significance in these new times. For the present, men will not list under the banner of Loyola; no, nor under Luther's; but, if at all, under Christ's. The old struggle between free thought and authority will go on; but on neither side will the combatants rally to the old watch-words. How should they indeed, when the very language of the Church is changing on her lips? Not that Christianity itself can change. Men will always find it, where the martyrs and confessors of former ages found it, in the intercessory prayer of Christ, and the profound arguments of Paul. But it will put on new forms. It will learn more and more to dispense with forms. It will be seen by all, as it is now seen by some, to be not a system, but a life. And then, and not till then, we may look for something better than this stern "Individualism," which is all that is at present left us. Organization in the name of the Gospel may become something more than a mere aggregation of dead units. There will be no need of a "common Protestantism," for we shall have a common Christianity, the fellowship of believers, the communion of saints."

THE DOOM OF ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—Numerous articles have lately appeared in the journals having a similar object to that in our last number on the Ecclesiastical Courts. Public feeling on this topic is setting in stiffly against time-honoured abominations. The pressure has been felt in high quarters, and instances are plentiful as blackberries of the tendencies towards reform which are being forced from without upon people in power. The verdict of the nation is so decided that there can be no doubt Ministers will try to monopolize the popular cry for their own use. And although the *Morning Herald* tells us, in its semi-confidential whisper, that "the Chancellor will apply himself to reduce the expenses of proceedings under commissions *de lunatico inquirendo*;" "that the able and learned Queen's Advocate is applying his mind to the amendment of the Ecclesiastical Courts;" and "that never in the memory of man was there a body of gentlemen so bent on law reform as the members of the present Cabinet;" we are not sure that they will succeed; because no trust can be placed in them to work any reforms which are not dictated to, and forced on them. But we are willing to take these officious admissions as evidence how strongly Ministers felt the breeze, and how keenly desirous they are to smother at popularity somewhere. . . . Next session, we are enabled to state, Sir Benjamin will bring the whole question before the House of Commons. This will test the earnestness of Lord Derby—if he be in office—and of Lord Any-body-else, if he be not. It is truly amazing how even the long-suffering British public can have so long endured these sinks of official laziness, legal corruption, and judicial plundering, favourably known to the tutelar deities of Fraud and Delay by the title of Ecclesiastical Courts.—*The Leader*.

FREEDOM OF THE NORTH.—Scotland has lately become acquainted with political Freechurchism, as displayed in Edinburgh. The people have now the opportunity of studying that same spirit as put forth ecclesiastically at Wick, as reported by the *Witness*, of Wednesday last, without note or comment. The case stands thus:—There is a Free Church situated at Watten, in the Presbytery of Caithness, and to the church is annexed a school. A Mr. Fraser, in rather delicate health, is schoolmaster, and the session of Watten rule as taskmasters over all. Mr. Fraser, with the concurrence of the said session, gave his scholars last year a six weeks' vacation instead of three weeks—the usual period in that district—and some of the parents be-

came dissatisfied. They, and particularly a David Murray (a farm servant, as we suppose), would not pay a full quarter's teaching, and, accordingly, he transferred his two children from the idleness of the Free Church dominion to the more pains-taking care of the parish schoolmaster. Meantime, another baby blessed his homely hearth, and, in due time, he offered his child for baptism, but the ordinance was not and could not be administered, because Murray's other two children were allowed to attend the parish school. There was not the shadow of reflection cast upon his moral character; in this respect, indeed, he must have been more than ordinarily exemplary. It was not alleged that the parish schoolmaster was teaching the children doctrines, or even dogmas, in themselves objectionable; on the contrary, the reverse was expressly admitted; but it was declared and attested, that men who so far forgot their Freechurchism as to send their children to a parish school, where they would be better taught, thereby became unworthy of "Free Church privileges," either for themselves or their children. Murray was naturally dissatisfied with the decision, but the session of Watten could not violate their consciences. The refusal appears to have become troublesome, however, even to these Free Church bigots; and the session, we are told, applied to the Presbytery for advice in their trying circumstances. What the advice tendered by that body actually was, does not very clearly appear from the report. The majority of the session of Watten, and the people generally, believed that the Presbytery had approved of their refusal to baptize the child. "The Presbytery," says Mr. Gunn, the minister, "gave a deliverance. The session then re-considered the case, and, by a majority of four to two (still) refused baptism, whereupon Mr. Murray appealed." That appeal raised the late discussion in the Presbytery of Caithness, and the debate lays bare the doings of Free Churchmen in the north of Scotland in a style which the bitterest Erastian opponent never could have dreamt of. The sessional bigots have been in form defeated; the Presbytery have no doubt ordered the baptism to be proceeded with; but the speeches delivered show that fear of public odium, and not liberality of feeling, was the compelling cause of their decision. They caught at Murray's reasons—poverty and his position—as drowning men catch at straws; but these speeches show that in their hearts the Free Church Presbyteries maintain the abominable idea, and will act on it when or wherever they have opportunity, that everything must, if need be, bend and give place to the support and glorification of the Free Church.—*Edinburgh News*.

MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.—A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says that this gentleman is not a "Plymouth Brother." Mr. Brotherton receives the views of the late Mr. Cowherd, who professed to be a Swedenborgian. I believe Mr. B. would call himself a Bible Christian.

THE AUSTRALIAN CLERGY.—The letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, denying the rights of the Australian prelates to meet synodically, has excited a good deal of attention among members of the Church of England; and the Bishop of Sydney has determined upon calling a meeting of the clergy of their Church, to be held on the 14th of April, for the purpose of considering this question, and of petitioning her Majesty to grant to the Colonial Church the privilege of assembling in conference.—*Melbourne Argus*, March 26.

THE "NEXT PRESENTATION" to Spetisbury-Quam, Dorsetshire, is advertised for sale in the *Times*. It is of £700 annual value, and "the present incumbent is eighty years of age." The fact is, the Rev. Mr. Baskett, who holds the living, was recently instituted, that it might become legally saleable!

PROTESTANT CONVERSIONS IN IRELAND.—A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, at present sojourning in the wilds of Connemara, confirms, from personal testimony, the reports of the numerous conversions of the Catholic peasantry to Protestantism:—

The statements given to the public by the agents of the Institution [the Irish Mission] have not been exaggerated. The gross darkness that covered this part of the earth is being dispersed; and a brightness of surpassing beauty is arising upon this people. To see the gathering of the people, we have only to come and lift up our eyes round about. Permit me to give a few particulars about one station called Ballycource, which I visited to-day. I examined the children, and conversed with their teachers and the Scripture readers. Here is a neat building, quite an ornament to these parts, which is used for public worship. It is crowded with earnest and attentive people, who were all till very recently strongly attached Romanists. SIX HUNDRED, I was told, now attend this place, filling it entirely. As Sunday scholars, they have on their list 298, with an average attendance of 198. Of these there are 84 up-grown persons, from the age of 15 and upwards. In this locality, I was informed, there are 89 parents who have renounced Popery, and given evidence of scriptural conversion to God. The same room used for public worship is turned, by means of a moveable partition, into two neat school rooms during the week, one for each sex. I addressed and examined 76 girls in the one, and 59 boys in the other. They could well stand a comparison with any similar class in Great Britain. But their aptitude in Scripture knowledge regarding the Romish controversy, surpasses anything I have before known. The heartiness of their Protestantism surprised and delighted me. The question being put, Are you Roman Catholics or Protestants? one and all, without a moment's hesitation, but with countenances most expressive of truth, exclaimed Protestants. I varied the question, putting the thing in different forms; I asked what they had been before; what their parents are now, &c.; and to all they replied with honest readiness. I questioned many of them individually, and found that a strong opposition had been encountered; and priestly

authority, and parental authority, had to fall down before the authority of conscience. Many of these children are more than a match for their priests, when the ground of argument is the word of God. The men and women also who have become Protestants (or as their enemies style them "jumpers") are equally alive. It is easy to know, in meeting the people by the way, whether or not they are among that happy number that have renounced the worship of idols, and turned to the living God.

These schools and this people are just a sample of what is going on all round. Many that were once bitter opponents are now among the most earnest on the side of truth. The happy change that shows itself on the temporal condition of young and old is exceedingly galling to their enemies. When it is seen that the "censures of the Church" are of no avail, Rome is driven to her wit's end; and invents the story of bribery. I have asked some of those who made this charge to furnish me with names of parties, that I might investigate, but this is declined. There are cases of persecution extremely affecting.

At a recent confirmation held at Tunm by the bishop of the diocese, twenty converts from Popery were received into the Irish Protestant Church—all of whom, with the exception of four, were from that district.

CONVOCATION.—A meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Hereford took place in the cathedral town on Wednesday, for the election of "two sufficient proctors" to represent them in Convocation. At this meeting some diversity of opinion was expressed as to the expediency of a renewal of the efficient action of Convocation, and the result was that, though only two proctors were to be elected, four clergymen were proposed for the office. After a poll the Rev. J. Jebb (rector of Peterstow), and the Rev. J. W. Joyce (rector of Burford), both favourable to the revival of the powers of Convocation, were declared duly elected. On Thursday a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Ely was held for a similar purpose, when five clergymen were put in nomination. A poll in this case was demanded, and at its close the election was found to have fallen on the Rev. J. Fendall (vicar of Comberton), and the Rev. S. Rickards (rector of Stowlington), whose opinions are in favour of the revival of Convocation. The *Times* gives great prominence to the following paragraph on the subject:—We are requested to state that the Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury will not assemble until the day following the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business. The writs are returnable on the 21st inst., but the meeting will be prorogued on that day, by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in pursuance of the Royal writ.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—Circumstances which have recently occurred connected with the management of the National Society, have induced a large number of the Evangelical clergy to withdraw from it their support, and to establish in its stead another institution more in accordance with their views upon ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Rev. Francis Close, the vicar of Cheltenham, has taken the lead in the matter; and, so powerful has this opposition become, that it threatens the entire annihilation of the National Society. In an address which he has issued, Mr. Close states that the government of this society is now absolutely and hopelessly in the hands of the extreme High Church party, and that they have both the will and the power to retain it. Nor can it be questioned, he adds, that their training colleges, more especially St. Mark's College, and, will be, the very hotbeds of Tractarianism, or ultra High-church notions, so that no moderate man, still less any evangelical clergyman, could safely take a master or mistress from them. It is computed that 3,000 members of the National Society are prepared to follow Mr. Close in this decided and vigorous Protestant movement.

THE TENANT-FARMER AND TITHE.—In reply to the question, "What can be done for the tenant-farmer?" an M.P. writes to the *Mark-lane Express*:—"Revise the tithe commutation. The tithe-owners are receiving one-third more than their honest due, and living about one-third less by Free-trade. Three years' commutation would be a great and just relief to the farmer."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH is complete to Plymouth. There are six wires—two for the use of the railway companies, two for commercial and other intelligence, and two for the Admiralty, who will thus be enabled to communicate with the great naval arsenal at Plymouth, and have the means of ascertaining the shipping intelligence of the port.

THE SWORD TURNED INTO THE SICKLE.—So great is the scarcity of hands in West-Sussex, owing to emigration and other causes, that the farmers, unable to procure the means of housing their crops, have applied to the commanding officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who, on condition that his men did not compete with agricultural labourers, but only supplied their places where vacant, consented to allow his men to wield the sickle in place of the sword. Two of the farmers of Bosham, Mr. Edward Wyatt and Mr. Holloway, engaged a score each of the Fusilier Guards, and, with their assistance, have completed the in-gathering of their sheaves and stacked them for winter thrashing. The harvest southward of the South-downs is always the earliest in the kingdom.

A new machine for splitting the timber used in making matches has lately been introduced at Augusta, Ga. It splits with ease twenty thousand a minute, or one million an hour, and turns them out ready to be dipped.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LEDBURY.—The foundation-stone of the new Congregational chapel in this town was laid on Wednesday afternoon last, August 11th, in the presence (notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather) of a considerable number of spectators. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. T. Sheers (Wesleyan), E. C. Pratt (Baptist), and J. Averill, pastor of the chapel. Mr. Burden, senior deacon, briefly addressed the meeting, making affecting allusion to his connexion with the chapel through nearly half a century; also to the changes he had witnessed within this lengthened period; and expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the gracious Being who had spared him to witness this auspicious event. The Rev. John Dickinson, of Hounslow, then delivered an able address. In the evening an adjourned meeting was held, which was appropriately addressed by the same ministers. The Rev. John Averill occupied the chair, and read a brief history of the church, prepared by him for the occasion. The origin of the Congregational Church in Ledbury was traced to a period anterior to the Cromwellian era, and the names of the pastors occupying the pulpit, from the close of the sixteenth century to the present time, enumerated. This interesting paper closed by stating, that it could not be ascertained when the first Congregational chapel in this town was erected, but that it was taken down, and another erected on the site, about the year 1749. That building, having stood about 103 years, is now numbered with the things that were; and a commodious edifice, more adapted, in its appearance and arrangements, to the taste of the age, will shortly take its place. The Rev. T. Sheers then delivered an impressive and appropriate address, and was followed by the Rev. J. Dickinson, who, with great ability, pointed out the duties of a Christian church. The Rev. E. C. Pratt then addressed the meeting in a speech breathing the same catholicity of feeling and sentiment as had distinguished the remarks of the preceding speakers. A liberal collection attested the interest felt in the addresses which had been delivered.—*Abridged from the Hereford Times.*

TRINITY-ROAD CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—The foundation-stone of this new place of worship, in course of erection by the Baptists, at present meeting in Horton-street, was laid on Wednesday afternoon, by Thomas Aked, Esq., of Shipley. An excellent collation was provided at half-past 2 o'clock, in Harrison-road school, kindly lent for the occasion, at which the principal friends of the undertaking were present. The weather being unfavourable, the address, which was to have been given by the Rev. Dr. Acworth, of Bradford, was passed over, and the out-door proceedings rendered as short as possible. *Leeds Mercury.*

RILLINGTON, YORKSHIRE.—The annual meeting of the Rillington Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, was held in the Independent chapel there, on Tuesday evening, August 10, when Mr. Gillfillan, from China, and Mr. H. J. Gamble, of Deckham, attended as a deputation from the parent society, and gave some very interesting details of its operations, particular in China and India. Dr. Rogers, of Malton, took the chair, and dwelt on the injury done by the Kafir war to Missions at the Cape of Good Hope. A liberal collection, exceeding that of last year, was made at the close.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, ABBOTSHAM, DEVON.—This chapel, which has now been four months in building, was opened for Divine worship on Thursday, the 12th of August. The Rev. Thomas Winter, of Bristol, preached a very suitable discourse in the afternoon, to about 400 persons. The Revs. Messrs. Arthur, Shoorbridge, Williamson, and Thompson, took part in the service. After which, upwards of 500 persons took tea together in a meadow which commanded a good view of the Atlantic Ocean. In the evening two meetings were held, one in the chapel, when addresses were delivered by Dr. Prince, late of Africa, Rev. S. Williamson, of Apple-dore, Captain Darracott, and Messrs. C. Small, J. Tuckers, and Mr. Sargent; and the other, in the meadow, was addressed by the Messrs. Veysey and Mr. Arthur, who gave an account of the origin and progress of the cause at Abbotsham. The chapel, which is a neat gothic style, and appeared to be admired by all, will seat upwards of 200 persons, and not cost more than £120; and, through the kind liberality of friends, by the time this notice goes forth from the press will be *entirely out of debt.*

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The foundation stone of this place of worship was laid on the 29th of March last, and the opening services were held on Tuesday, 10th August. Mr. Landels, of Birmingham, preached in the morning, and Mr. Newman, of Shortwood, in the evening. It being the harvest season, many were prevented from attending; but, nevertheless, the place was well filled at each of the services. Most of the neighbouring ministers were present, and all manifested a lively interest in the undertaking. On the following Lord's-day two sermons were preached by Dr. Hoby; the morning was very wet, but in the evening there was a crowded congregation. The collections altogether amounted to £62, which leaves a debt of about £100, the whole expense being rather more than £500.

FREE CHURCH, SOUTHERNHAY.—The zealous labours and able services of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the pastor of the church, are appreciated by full and prosperous congregations. On Sunday last, the quarterly service in aid of the funds for the support of the pastorate, produced upwards of £20. This quarterly collection is in addition to the fixed stipend

of £200 a year which the congregation pay to their pastors.—*Western Times.*

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO THE GOLD FIELDS.—The committee of the Colonial Missionary Society have, at the earnest solicitation of some zealous and liberal friends, adopted the very proper and timely step of making an effort, by means of a special fund, to send out suitable agents to the gold fields in Victoria and New South Wales. There are few congregations, we apprehend, which have not parted with some of their members or attendants, for the purpose of emigration to the Australian colonies; and many an anxious, not to say aching heart, must be agitated by the reflection, that those who are going to the gold fields will be far removed from the means of religious instruction.—*Patriot*

HORTON COLLEGE.—The anniversary and commencement services of this institution were held, as briefly stated in our last, on Wednesday the 4th inst. In the morning, at ten o'clock, a large number of ministers and friends of the College assembled, with the students, in Sion chapel, where, after reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. W. F. Burchell, of Rochdale, a discourse on the "Christian Ministry" was delivered by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, which displayed all the speaker's wonted power of thought and brilliancy of expression. At the close of the service a liberal collection was made in aid of the funds of the institution; and immediately afterwards the annual public meeting was held, the Rev. Dr. Acworth in the chair. The report referred to the lamented resignation of the Rev. F. Clowes, late classical tutor, from ill health, and stated that during the six month's vacancy of the post, its duties had been discharged by the President, as far as consistent with his own engagements and with great efficiency. At Christmas, the Rev. S. G. Green, of Taunton, having been selected from several competitors, entered upon the office, and had hitherto discharged it successfully. The report of work done was satisfactory, as were also the testimonials of the Examiner. Two students had left, and seven were entering, making up the complement of twenty-seven. The institution remained free from all incumbrances of debt. Several useful works had been added to the library; and the cordial thanks of the committee were given to those gentlemen who, by timely donations of modern valuable books, had enriched its stores. In this department, however, much remained to be done. Application had been made for affiliation with the University of London, and the necessary arrangements were nearly completed. The adoption of the report, the appointment of the committee, and other resolutions, were submitted to the meeting by the Rev. Messrs. Burchell, of Rochdale; Scott, of Sutton; Foster, of Farsley; Lomas, of Leicester; Thompson, of Hull; Evans, of Scarborough; Dr. Godwin; and M. Illingworth, J. Fawcett, G. Gresham, W. Vickers, Esqs., with other Gentlemen. The necessity of largely augmenting the library was strongly represented by several speakers; some liberal donations towards that object were promised, and a sub-committee was appointed to raise a special fund for the purpose, and to superintend its disposal. At the close of the proceedings, the company partook of a cold collation in the adjoining schoolroom, and soon afterwards separated.—*Bradford Observer.*

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION TRAINING INSTITUTION, HOMERTON COLLEGE.—The following is the Examination Report of the Rev. R. Redpath and the Rev. M. Nenner for the past year:

"I have much pleasure in stating, that hitherto every examination of the students in the Training Institution has been an improvement on that which preceded it. One feature I would especially mention is, that every one is encouraged to make as great progress as his previous attainments, and his capacity or perseverance, may enable him to do. Thus, while the majority in the male department read in Arnold's first Latin book, two could read in the second Enclid of Virgil 500 lines, and in the First Book of Horace, 30 Odes. In the Greek New Testament, a chapter in Luke and in John, and in the First Book of Homer, 50 lines. In the same way, while a class of beginners took up the First Book of Euclid, there was a second and a third class, the one to go on as far as the Third Book; the other, to the close of the Fourth Book; and while all were examined upon the rules of arithmetic throughout, one-half performed exercises in simple equations, the other half in quadratic equations. It was impossible to find time for more than a few leading questions in arithmetic and algebra; but they were so well and so generally answered, as to show that the students were thoroughly acquainted with the rules; and as in the case of Euclid, there was not a proposition which they professed on which they were not evidently well prepared. They were also, I understand, prepared to answer questions in chemistry, trigonometry, or the properties of the lever, perspective drawing, and on mensuration and land surveying. But, after 9 in the morning, it was necessary to stop. I have also to give a most favourable report of the examination of the female department. For the first time in my life I have heard a female class go distinctly, and without once tripping, through twelve propositions of the First Book of Euclid, and the simple rules of algebra. They were also examined in the rules of arithmetic, and especially in fractions, and their answers were very satisfactory. I may also mention that an arrangement, by which the male and female departments were brought to answer together questions in the first two chapters of "Butler's Analogy," in English grammar, in Scripture geography and history, and in geography, and in singing some of Hallah's music, appears to work very well. I was glad to hear, from Mr. Unwin's address to the classes, that this experiment has, so far, operated very beneficially, and has appeared to increase the feeling of self-respect and of propriety, as well as to stimulate the zeal of both the male and female classes. I have only to express unmingled satisfaction with the moral tone, and the habit of hearty and strenuous exertion to which all the inmates of the institution appear to have been raised, and

which, if carried with them into the schools to which they may be appointed, will render them most useful and efficient teachers.

ROBERT REDPATH, A.M.,
Minister of Wells-street Chapel, Oxford-street.
August 9, 1852.

This being the first time that I have had the pleasure of being present at the annual examination of the students in the Training Institution at Homerton, I have great pleasure in expressing my entire concurrence with the opinion expressed above, respecting the results of this year's examination.

MAURICE NENNER,
7, Eaton Villas, Haverstock-hill.

August 9, 1852.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The prizes and certificates of honour of the classes for the summer term of the Faculty of Medicine were announced at a session of Council on Saturday last, as follows:—

Botany, Professor Lindley (senior class).—Gold medal, Mr. J. J. Godfrey; silver medal, Mr. F. W. Sayer; third certificate, Mr. F. G. Clarkson.

Pathological Anatomy, Professor Jenner, M.D.—Gold medal, Mr. W. Roberts; silver medal, Mr. St. John Edwards; third certificate, Mr. T. Hillier.

Midwifery, Professor Murphy, M.D.—Gold medal, Mr. W. Roberts; first silver medal, Mr. R. B. Smart; second silver medal, Mr. T. Hillier. Certificates—fourth, Mr. R. W. Carter, fifth, Mr. A. Trousdale; sixth, Mr. J. W. Wilson.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Professor Wharton Jones. —Silver medal, Mr. F. W. Sayer; second certificate, Mr. W. Roberts.

Medical Jurisprudence, Professor Carpenter, M.D.—Prizes equal, Mr. W. Roberts and Mr. T. Hillier; second certificate, Mr. J. J. Godfrey.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Professor Garrod, M.D.—Gold medal, Mr. C. Buchanan; first silver medal, Mr. S. Needfield; second silver medal, Mr. H. Maudsley. Certificates—fourth, Mr. J. Fawcett; fifth, Mr. H. Edwards; sixth, Mr. A. Trousdale; seventh, Mr. J. F. Parker.

A sum of £50, as a prize for the most successful experimental research in the session 1852-53, in chemistry, by students of the Birkbeck Laboratory, has been presented to the Council by Alexander Williamson, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AND SABBATH SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There appears to be in the minds of many pious persons much anxiety lest the Crystal Palace at Sydenham should become the means of extensive desecration of the Lord's Day; combined with a wish, if possible, to prevent what they dread by an appeal to the Queen and to Parliament. Divided as public opinion is respecting prevention of pleasure-taking, or enjoying recreation on the Sunday, also respecting the degrees of evil in keeping the dissolute and pleasure-loving at home, or allowing them to select out-of-town amusements if they prefer it, it seems scarcely desirable to avail ourselves of the aid of the Government in this case, even supposing it could be shown to be consistent with sound religious principles to do so.

Permit me to suggest, as every way better, that if the people will go to the Crystal Palace on a Sunday, the teachers of religion should follow them thither. This would wear to the many the aspect of friendship instead of hostility, would be following the example of the apostles themselves, and of such successors of the apostles as Wesley and Whitefield, and would, probably, do much more for the interests of religion than compelling persons to remain at home on religious grounds.

The directors of the concern are highly respectable gentlemen. They intend, it is said, making arrangements for the delivery of popular lectures, and, in that case, would, doubtless, be willing that the lecture-rooms should be used on a Sunday for religious purposes; nay, probably they would readily, in any case, provide a suitable place for a religious service or lecture. Sectarianism might easily interfere with its avails; but were the popular preachers of London, or other places, to offer their services, as they did for Exeter Hall during the Exhibition, the directors, as business-like men, would know nothing of theological and ecclesiastical squabbles, and there is, I think, little doubt that the volunteers for such a service would be rewarded by numerous audiences, and by doing the great good of conciliating the regard of thousands to the Christianity which they preached or defended. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

F. C.

THE SINKING OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT"
STRAKER.—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John Sard, who lost his life by the collision between the "Duchess of Kent," Ramsgate, and the "Ravensbourne," Antwerp steamers, which took place in the river, off Northfleet, on the 1st of July last, and by which the former was sunk, terminated on Wednesday, at Gravesend, after three days' investigation. At the conclusion of the evidence the Coroner said, that the three questions the jury had to decide were—whether, in the first place, they considered the collision was from an accident consequent on the state of the tide, or whether there was any culpable negligence or blame attaching to those who had the charge of the "Duchess of Kent," or of those who had the command of the "Ravensbourne" at the time. If they were of opinion that any one was to blame, they were bound to let this matter go before another tribunal. The jury, after an absence of nearly two hours, returned the following verdict:—

That the deceased, John Sard, came by his death through an accidental collision between the "Duchess of Kent" and the "Ravensbourne" steamers, off Northfleet, on the 1st July, 1852. The jury cannot separate without expressing their feelings in terms of strong condemnation, in consequence of the neglect of the owners of the "Duchess of Kent" not advertising the property of the said John Sard, in their custody, they having had the means of ascertaining the same from papers found in his luggage, which was saved from the wreck.

THE WESLEYAN COMMUNITY.

THE CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Conference do not appear to have been of any special importance to the public, and the jealousy with which reporting is interdicted prevents much intelligence oozing out. We omitted to state in our last that Dr. Beaumont had been menaced with expulsion from the Conference ministry, on the ground that he had ventured to say that Mr. John Mason, the Conference publisher, of Paternoster-row, could only be regarded as a bookseller, and not as a minister. A proposal that for this offence he should be expelled, unless he retracted, was made by the Rev. S. D. Waddy (a nephew of Mr. Mason). But the Conference did not entertain it, requiring, however, that the expression should be withdrawn by the Doctor, which, after some explanation, was ultimately done. The Conference has finally declined to enter into any further controversy with the Memorial Committee or representatives of the Moderates. It has, however, been occupied with the Report of the Committee to whom the Memorials of the people praying for reforms in the law and constitution of the Methodist body were referred by the Conference of 1851. The subject seems to have given rise to considerable difference of opinion among the ministers. Some of them have taken serious exception to the consultation which was held between the Committee and several hundred laymen, invited by the President. Although none were admitted except by his invitation, it is feared, that the mere circumstance of allowing laymen to give an opinion on such matters, may lead to that which the Conference so much dreads—a participation of the legislative power between the ministers and the representatives of the people. The apprehension of such a result as possible, so terrified the mind of the Rev. William Bunting, that he moved to put off the Report of the Committee *sine die*. He found a seconder for this ultra-clerical proposition in the Rev. Daniel West, who was decidedly of opinion, that to make any alteration under present circumstances would be an encouragement to clamour. The majority, however, seem convinced that more danger would accrue from resistance than from the proposed concessions; and the Conference proceeded to discuss *seriatim* the recommendations of its Committee. It appears probable that they will be adopted, with some immaterial amendments. They do not appear, however, to be of much importance. Among the committees appointed this year, is one to take up the case of Connexional chapels proposed to be sold. Is not this a "new thing" in Methodism? Last week was occupied with matters of exclusively Methodist interest, such as the Sabbath Committee's Report, the Book Room and Theological Institutions, and the Connexional funds. It is supposed the next Conference will be held either in Bradford or Birmingham.

THE REFORM DELEGATES

have been busy in session to the number of 300, in Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield, Mr. R. S. Stanley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the chair, and the proceedings are fully reported in the *Wesleyan Times* of yesterday. The report of the General Reform Committee was read by the Rev. W. L. Hoxton, the Secretary, and expressed great satisfaction with the progress of the cause:—

So far as our returns enable us to state, there are, in direct fellowship with the Reformers, 47,598 members of society, and on trial, 1,547. The number of preaching places returned is 1,481, which are supplied by the services of 2,688 preachers, and 45 paid circuit missionaries. There are 3,139 leaders of classes, and 610 Sunday-schools, containing 11,012 teachers, and 61,734 scholars; and there are also 100 tract societies, with 1,088 distributors, and 69 benevolent societies.

Encouraging as these returns are, your Committee would just remark, that they do not fully represent the strength of the Reform movement. From some places the schedules have not been forwarded, and it has been ascertained that multitudes, in some cases almost whole circuits, sympathize with our movement, though they have not yet taken any very decided action in opposition to the Conference.

It refers to the "Moderate or Mediation movement," with which, however, no official communication had been made, and to the ungracious rebuke administered to them by the Conference. "The Conference societies have suffered a large decrease this year, and the Reform societies have proportionately increased." In reference to the refusal of the Conference to have any communication with them, a remonstrance was read and agreed to. While discussing their financial position Mr. Massingham, of Norwich, said that the ordinary income of the committee during the past year was more than £800 less than their expenditure [hear]. Supposing that for the next twelve months they engaged the same amount of agency at present in operation, there would be an expenditure of at least £2,000, independent of all extras. "The future course of action" has been a topic which has occupied much time and discussion. Eventually the following resolution was carried:—

That this meeting re-affirms the resolution passed at the last delegate meeting "that the delegates recommend the consistent adherence on the part of the Wesleyan Reformers to their previous decision of 'no secession,' 'no surrender,' and 'no supplies'" [cheers].

Mr. Bell, of Barnsley, suggested, by way of addenda to the resolution, the insertion of the following words:—"And this meeting recommends that separate preaching services, in chapel hours, be not established in any case, *without urgent necessity*." Mr. H. Kay proposed that, instead of the addenda of Mr. Bell, there should be appended to the original resolution the words—"And that the propriety, or

otherwise, of establishing separate services shall be determined by the circumstances of each particular case" [cheers]. Mr. Taylor, of York, said that they had a congregation of from 1,800 to 2,000 persons—the largest in the city. Mr. Halstead said that in Wakefield the Reformers turned out *en masse*, and cleared the Conference of 800 members at once. They had now a congregation of 1,600, and were still increasing [cheers]. One of the Conference chapels was reduced to such a state, that it did not raise enough money to pay for the cleaning of it. The addition proposed by Mr. Bell was then put and negatived, and Mr. Kay having withdrawn his supplementary sentence, the original motion was adopted.

Mr. Massingham then moved, and Mr. Martin seconded, the following resolution:—

That this meeting does not deem it expedient to adopt any regular system of Church government to be recommended to the various circuits, but earnestly counsels Reformers, in all their church meetings, to carry out the principles contained in the resolutions of the last delegate meeting, held at Newcastle, and in the following declaration of principles, which was published by the general committee in February last:—

That Christ is head over all things to his Church, and his word the only and sufficient rule both of its faith and practice. That no rules or regulations should be adopted, but such as are in accordance with the Holy Scriptures, and have received the full concurrence of the Church.

That the admission of members into the Church, the exercise of discipline upon them, and their exclusion from the Church, are rights vested solely in the hands of church members, to be exercised by them either directly or representatively; and that it is the right of members to be present at all meetings for the transaction of the general business of the church.

That the nomination and election of all office-bearers is the inalienable right of the church.

That, while desirous of maintaining the Connexional principle, we hold that all local courts should be independent, and their decisions affecting internal economy final.

That any restriction upon discussion and free interchange of opinions on matters affecting the interests of the church, is an unwarranted interference with its liberties, and with the right of private judgment.

That preachers of the Gospel are not "lords over God's heritage," for "one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."

Mr. Hurley, of Louth, thought it would be advisable that for the present the societies should be left to govern themselves by a liberal interpretation of the concessions of 1795 and 1797. To this suggestion, Mr. Meikle, of Holmfirth, said:—

We must not listen for a moment to the suggestion of our brother from Louth. The laws of '95 and '97 will not do for 1852. We must have a broader basis—a firmer platform—on which to rear a temple to our God; for, knowing the truth as we profess to do, boasting of the glorious principles which we declare to be enunciated in the oracles of eternal truth, and yet shrinking from the affirmation of them, we shall deserve to perish, as we hope soon to see Conference Methodism do. The laws of '95 and '97 deny the very first principles of our common Christianity—our essential brotherhood. With all the rights which they undoubtedly secured to leaders' meetings, they fail in this, the acknowledgment of the rights and privileges of the Church [cheers]. By the laws of '95 and '97 the people were ignored. The preacher had power to nominate, and his nominees to elect. The Church had no power either to elect or reject any member to any Church office, however important that office might be. Are we prepared to endorse that form of Church government now? [loud cries of "No, no!" and cheers.] No! Then let us have no more talking of going back to '95 and '97 [cheers].

After some discussion, Mr. Hurley moved a resolution embodying his views, which was put to the vote and negatived, after which the original motion was carried unanimously. The brethren who had been actively engaged in the work during the past year, then, by invitation, stated to the meeting their views on the subject, grounded on the experience they had had of the present position and exigencies of the case. A resolution, pledging the delegates "to use all their influence in their respective circuits in raising funds to enable the General Committee to carry on the work of Wesleyan Reform, and recommending that one or more collections, as well as other contributions, be made in each circuit, in aid of such fund, during the ensuing year," was also adopted. Mr. Langridge, in the course of an interesting speech, said that his views had undergone a considerable change:—

He commenced his labours as the agent of the committee, with a much stronger impression of what he was likely to effect than he had at present. He thought at first, with reference to the Reform cause, it was only to come, to see, and to conquer; but he had since found that the work was more difficult than he had anticipated [hear]. He could say, in the language of Scripture, "We are doing a great work" [hear, hear]. In the course of his labours he had been exceedingly struck, in the first place, with the ignorance and prejudice which prevailed. Now, for himself, he would yield to no man in admiration of the conduct of those men who, at the commencement of this struggle, stood boldly in the breach; but he was quite sure that the meeting was prepared to endorse the statement, that the present is not so much a preachers' as a people's question. He expressed his belief, that by indulging in personalities, the movement had often received serious injury [hear]. Alluding to separate services, he said he was prepared to endorse the observations of Mr. Martin to a great extent, for he had had proof that in numerous instances they were a hindrance rather than a help. He believed the only safe course for the delegates was not to lay down any regulation on the subject which should be generally binding, but to leave each locality to act as the exigencies of its case might require [hear].

A resolution empowering the General Committee to engage the services of such of the expelled Wesleyan ministers as are willing to engage in the work, and such other agents as may be found necessary so far as the state of the funds will warrant, was also carried; Mr. Chipchase, interposing some remarks upon the danger of introducing into the movement of a distinct and elevated order of men, and of the evil distinctions between clergy and laity. It was an undeniable fact, that from the time that the

Wesleyan preachers met together and agreed to call themselves "reverend," they had not been the same simple-hearted, unassuming, zealous men they had formerly been [hear, hear]. As Reformers, the meeting would see that the assumption of such titles was utterly repugnant and antagonistic to one of their great principles, that in the church of Christ all were brethren [hear, hear]. The appointment of the general committee closed the proceedings.

On Sunday, the pulpits of the Reform preaching-places were occupied by delegates, and open-air services were held in various parts of the town.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION

has been holding its annual assembly in Lever-street Chapel, Manchester, and closed on Wednesday last. The Rev. T. A. Bayley was declared to be president by a majority of one vote over the Revs. R. Eckett and J. Molineux, whose votes were equal. The Rev. R. Eckett was re-elected secretary, by a large majority. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday week, the assembly had its attention directed to the serious consideration of some important matters which have greatly disturbed the peace and harmony of the Connexion, and very much retarded its prosperity. It appears that the Rev. James Carveth was required, before receiving an appointment to a circuit, first, to express regret for having, as the charge alleged, calumniated the last annual assembly; and, secondly, pledge himself to abstain from all agitation for the future. The rev. gentleman requested time to consider his reply. Subsequently, Mr. Carveth refused to answer a question authoritatively put by the assembly, giving his reasons, one of which was that it involved a violation of circuit independence, that being a fundamental principle of the constitution of the Wesleyan Association, upon which the Rev. Robert Eckett moved a resolution to the effect, that Mr. Carveth should be left without a circuit until he answered. This resolution was postponed until they should have received Mr. Carveth's reply to the previous resolutions on his case.—In connexion with these proceedings, a numerous meeting of office-bearers and members was held in Pleasant-street Chapel, Liverpool, on Monday evening week, Richard Sharpe, Esq., in the chair, when the resolution was solemnly come to to renounce all connexion with the annual assembly, and to recall the representative. A circuit committee was appointed, and thanks to the Rev. J. Carveth enthusiastically carried. It is stated, however, that all important questions which have engaged the attention of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference have been decided by very large majorities.—On Sunday week the pulpits of the various chapels and preaching places in the four circuits of Manchester and Salford were occupied by the representatives. Open air services were also held on the afternoon of the same day in several parts of the town, which were well attended.—On Monday evening, the 2nd inst., the Rev. J. Peters, ex-president, delivered an able and eloquent address in Lever-street Chapel on the duties and responsibilities of the Christian ministry; and on the following evening the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the representatives and members of society, together with the members of other Christian churches who chose to attend. The *Notts Review* says that the ascertained decrease of the Association during the last year is 1,000 members. There is also a very considerable falling off in the Connexional funds.

FIVE PARSONS SHOT.—A number of railway labourers, who were drinking at the Seven Stars public-house at Lower Swinford, Worcestershire, on Monday week, quarrelled and turned out to fight, collecting a large crowd around the place. At this period the landlord, David Davies, returned, and was highly incensed at the proceedings. He endeavoured roughly to disperse them, and struck several with his walking-stick, on which they hooted at him and threw stones. The prisoner immediately rushed into the house in a violent passion, and went up stairs, followed by his son. The prisoner had two guns, a single and a double-barrel; these he fetched out, and his son got the powder and shot. The guns were immediately loaded, and the prisoner went to the bedroom window, and, leaning out, presented the gun and fired among the crowd in the street, exclaiming, "Here's into ye, ye—," using a foul expression. Immediately afterwards he exclaimed, "I've given 'em a sweep, and I'll give 'em another," and he immediately fired again. His son assisted him to reload, and altogether four shots were fired and five people were wounded; one killed on the spot. Mrs. Pardoe, wife of a halberdier, and mother of six children, one of whom she was looking for when fired upon, was the person killed. The wounded were—William Woolridge, miner, wounded in the neck, and not likely to recover; Hannah Fletcher, a bricklayer's wife, shot in the legs; James Haywood, also wounded in the legs; and Mrs. Brentale, a middle-aged lady, wife of the manager at the establishment of Mr. F. T. Rufford, wounded in the abdomen, thighs, and legs, while aiding Mrs. Pardoe, who had once been a servant in her employ. The guns, when found in the house, were both loaded with powder and shot, ready to fire again. The affair has created intense excitement. The son was also committed, but admitted to bail.

CHILD MURDER.—The bodies of two more infants have been discovered in the vicinity of Nottingham, which has such a bad eminence for the concealment or murder of new-born children.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—A young woman has been found dead in a garden at Sheffield, from sun-stroke: she had been hanging out clothes, and was exposed to a noonday sun without any covering to her head.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

At the Peace Congress held last year in London we were honoured by the presence of a deputation from the working men of Paris. Fifteen trades were represented in their persons. The greeting they received from that meeting of men gathered together from varied classes and nations, shewed plainly the sympathy and affection felt towards the labouring and oppressed; and gave a beautiful illustration of the Peace principle, that breaks down those barriers which national and class prejudices, fostered by the spirit of war, have so long upheld between peoples.

A circumstance so truly gratifying and hopeful could not be passed by without some regard to the perpetuation of the fact, that there are among the working men of France the friends of England and of Peace. It was suggested by Mr. George Hadfield, of Manchester, that a silver medal should be presented to each of these delegates, as a mark of the satisfaction of the Congress at their presence, and as a remembrance of those expressions of kindly feeling to which their visit gave rise. A medal was accordingly struck, the artistic beauty of which is in every way worthy of the event it is intended to commemorate. On one side is the dove, with the olive branch, descending upon the world, encircled by the words—*Gloire soit à Dieu dans les lieux très hauts, que la Paix soit sur la terre, envers les hommes bonne volonté*; and on the reverse, surrounded by an elegant wreath, "Aux quinze ouvriers Parisiens, qui ont si habilement représentés leurs confrères de la France, au Congrès de la Paix, à Londres, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Juillet, 1861." On the edge of each medal is engraved the name of the individual for whom it is designed.

Charged with the pleasing duty of conveying the medals to these working men of Paris, I could not but regret that, under the existing Government of France, it was not possible to present them in a public assembly, where I might have expressed, on behalf of my English brethren, how much it is desired that a spirit of love and sympathy, and unity of interest, should grow up between the working men of the two nations.

I availed myself of such liberty as the laws of France allow, and put myself into personal communion with our working friends. I cannot convey to you even a faint idea of their kindness, generosity, and intelligence. The memory of their visit to London was fresh upon them. They spoke with rapture of the Peace Congress, and of the World's Exhibition of Industry—the principles of the one, the material and intellectual wealth and beauty of the other—as combining to indicate a brighter future—a future of freedom, industry, and peace. It was my indescribable pleasure to partake of their hospitality in their own homes; and to witness, amid the smiles of wives and children, that domestic gentleness and purity which God never designed to be invaded or destroyed by the crimes and ambition of war.

I have respectfully to acknowledge the kindness of Monsieur and Madame Girardin. With that bountiful sympathy for all philanthropic efforts, by which they are so justly distinguished, they invited the working men to dine with them, that I might have the privilege to present the medals to them in a body. It was gratifying to see the foremost and most courageous French journalist, with his accomplished lady, gracefully discharging the rites of hospitality to these honest representatives of pacific labour, and to receive from them the assurance of their warm-hearted desires for the success of the great enterprise in which you are engaged. The medals were received by our friends with every possible expression of gratitude and delight. They assured me that this mark of your sympathy would never be forgotten by them, and that it would impel them to labour with renewed energy in the cause of Peace and Brotherhood.

I have also to thank many of the Parisian economists for their sympathetic hospitality. They naturally feel that the Peace question and Free-trade are intimately bound together; and, in their efforts to spread principles in France, which have already produced such happy results in England, they have a right to look for your cordial sympathy and support.

My visit to Paris has convinced me of the rapid growth of the views propounded by the Peace Congress. AMONG THE PEOPLE THERE IS NO WAR PARTY. The unity of Paris and London by steam power daily augments the number of those whose trading-interests are with peace. The cost of war, as seen in existing National Debts and taxes, is constantly before the eyes of enlightened and overburdened taxpayers. The intelligent working men, who yearn for the advent of a peaceful Christian democracy, clearly see that armies and liberty are incompatible. In labouring for social improvement, or political freedom, they look beyond France; they look to that commingling of the nations which shall one day efface the feuds by which mankind have been divided; and their heart's desire is to cultivate a warm affection for their brethren of England. They feel, with us, that the energy and intellect of nations have too long been wasted in cruel warfare, and they now pray that the well-being and social progress of the labourers in all lands may be secured by that reciprocal kindness and intelligent sympathy which are the only sure foundation of enduring peace and national prosperity.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I have felt it a very high privilege to be in any way useful in this "labour of love." The trivial share I have had in carrying out this expression of your respect for the working-men of France, has been a source of infinite pleasure and satisfaction to me. Your thanks are especially due to Mr. George Hadfield, of Manchester, to whose generous liberality you owe the completion of these medals.

HENRY VINCENT.

Stamford-hill, Middlesex, August 16, 1862.

P.S. The following address has been forwarded from Paris. It has already appeared in *La Presse*.

TO MR. HENRY VINCENT AND THE FRIENDS OF PEACE IN ENGLAND.

Paris, August 2nd, 1862.

We receive with joy and gratitude the medal which you have presented us in the name of the Friends of Peace. It is dear to us, not because it flatters our personal vanity, but because we feel that it is presented,

through us, to all the workmen of France. The friends of Peace added to our pleasure in confiding to you the mission of conveying to us this touching mark of unity. They could not have chosen one more able to sympathize with us than yourself; who, when a working man, lived as we live, and suffered the same trials we suffer.

It is now a year since, by the aid of a few generous spirits, we visited England, till then entirely unknown to us, that we might behold and admire the wonders produced by labour and intelligence. On our return we made known to France how her children had been welcomed in London, but we failed in giving expression to our sense of the kindness by which we were surrounded; it was so ineffable that we could have wished all our brethren of France to share it.

We well remember the deep impression made on us all when we first entered the Crystal Palace, and saw there suspended the flags of all nations; indeed, some of us could not refrain from tears. It was Labour which had thus called together these symbols; it was Labour which, in all its forms of art, science, and industry, appealing to the whole world, said:—"Judge ye! here are my works!" and we, asking if Labour gives happiness to those whom she has thus immortalised, were obliged sorrowfully to answer—"No, for we suffer yet." We wished then, that, instead of those flags of so many colours, there had been but one, on which could be read, in language common to all, "Universal Peace." For it is the absence of love which makes Labour unjust towards her children.

The next day, in the large Assembly-room of Exeter Hall, thousands of enthusiastic voices translated our thought, and exclaimed, "Universal Peace!" and the members of the Congress unanimously decided on presenting us with this souvenir of our visit. This was a proof to us that the rivalry so long existing between our two nations is each day passing away, and the welcome we received on your hospitable soil strengthened us in this belief.

Why should we have been made responsible for the errors of our forefathers?

Each nation has its distinguished men, its monuments, its trophies, and is rightly proud of them; for they are the fruits of its labour. But are not the producers generally the sufferers?—are they not often permitted to live, work, and die unheeded, without the sympathy they merit? War can never assuage the sufferings of the people. War is to pauperism as oil is to fire—increasing its intensity. The duty assigned to man is not to destroy and make miserable, but to produce and love. He who does not understand this cannot comprehend the law of God.

The only combat worthy of the incessant study and effort of enlightened minds, is that against human suffering and ignorance. Man should receive, on entering this life, support, protection, and happiness—so that, when his physical strength fails him, and old age has arrived, he shall bless and not curse his birth. Then would Peace be a reality, and not, as now, a thing to be hoped for.

In taking up arms against each other, the people have everything to lose; in drawing near to each other, and uniting themselves, they have everything to gain. And they begin to see this already; for the roads, railways, and telegraphs—all the wonderful and rapid means of communication which exist—are but the voice of the New Mind, which breathes over the world, saying to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, "NATIONALITIES DISAPPEAR, AND GIVE PLACE TO UNIVERSAL COMMUNION."

The admirable emblem placed on the medal you have given us is the type of a better future for all. Has not God said, "I will no more curse the earth?" Man should now say to his brother, "If thou art unjust towards me, I pardon thee, but I do not curse."

We entreat the friends of Peace to accept the expression of our gratitude. We also beg you to be the interpreter of our sentiments. Every member of the Congress must feel that the fifteen workmen of Paris will never forget the brotherly reception they received in England. The remembrance of it is still cherished, and often consoles them, making them sometimes even forget, for a time, the sorrows of their present condition. With one exception* we are ignorant of the names of those who have subscribed towards sending us the medal, but our gratitude to them is not less deep and lasting. Those who love and hope need not be named—they are known by their works.

We wish you to convey the expression of our warmest sympathy to Mr. Bennett, the artist who engraved the medal.

Each one of us will preserve religiously this token of unity; and if our children have no other inheritance, they will learn from it to love all men. And when they hear tell of the enmity which so long prevented France and England from being united as two sisters of one family, they will know that, in the year 1861—the year of the Great Exhibition—their fathers were received, as brothers should be by brothers; and they will say then, as we say now, "Peace on earth, and goodwill towards men!"

To you, Mr. Henry Vincent, we owe a debt we can never repay. But, be assured that we esteem you as you deserve to be esteemed; and that our affection for you is equal to that you have shown us. Receive our salutations, and the assurance of our sincere friendship.

In the name of the Fifteen Parisian Workmen,
Delegated to the Great Exhibition,

PIERRE VINÇARD, Secretary.

PURCHASING A TOWN.—Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., has lately completed a most extensive purchase, viz., the whole of the town of Cromer, with the exception of two houses, and about 12,000 acres of land. The purchase-money amounts to upwards of £60,000.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT HARVEST.—The harvest is, in great part, gathered, even as far north as Wisconsin; and in quantity and quality the wheat generally exceeds the yield of average years. Exceptions to this fact are merely local, and, in the estimate of the aggregate crop, hardly worth considering.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

* Mr. George Hadfield, of Manchester.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Victor Hugo's brochure (says the Paris correspondent of the *Leader*), circulates secretly in France. It is written with admirable vigour and vivacity. Thousands of copies have been sold, and create a prodigious sensation. Public opinion is deeply moved. Every effort is made to introduce it into the provinces, especially the rural districts. The latest ordinance against hawkers of pamphlets was specially directed against this terrible denunciation. You may conceive how the Government dreads its power. The following is an extract from the book:—

The present aspect of things, seemingly calm, is really troubled. Let none be mistaken: when public morality is eclipsed, a dreadful shadow creeps over the whole order of society: every guarantee is lost—all protection vanishes.

Henceforth there exists no longer in France a tribunal, a court, a judge that dare administer justice or pronounce a sentence upon any man, in any matter. Drag before the assizes what criminal you will, the thief will say to the judge—"The Chief of the State stole 25 millions out of the Bank;" the false witness will say to the judge—"The Chief of the State swore an oath before God and man, and that oath he broke;" the man accused of arbitrary sequestration will say—"The Chief of the State arrested and imprisoned, in spite of every law, the representatives of the sovereign people;" the swindler will say—"The Chief of the State swindled his mandate, swindled his power, swindled the Tuileries;" the forger will say—"The Chief of the State falsified the suffrage;" the footpad will say—"The Chief of the State plundered, like a cut-purse, the Princes of the house of Orleans;" the murderer will say—"The Chief of the State mowed down, by grape and musket shot, sabred, and bayoneted the passers-by in the open street;" and all alike, and with one voice, swindler, forger, false witness, footpad, burglar, assassin, will cry—"And you, judges, you went to salute that man, you went to praise him for his perjury, to compliment him for having so adroitly forged, to glorify him for having swindled, to congratulate him on having robbed, and to thank him for having murdered."

This is a grave posture of affairs; to fall asleep on such a state of things would be one disgrace the more! It is time, I say, that this monstrous lethargy of the public conscience be shaken off; after the scandalous triumph of crime let there not be witnessed the far more scandalous indifference of the civilized world; if that were to be, avenging history would record the recompense; and from this very day, as the wounded lion seeks solitude to die, so the man of justice would hide his face in the midst of the common degradation, and take refuge in the immensity of contempt. But this will not be, men will awake and arouse themselves. This book has no other object than to rouse them from their sleep, &c. &c. &c.

An Austrian imperial decree of the 31st July formally abolishes the institution of the National Guard, and in its stead there is to be a "Reserve." After having served the eight years appointed by law, every soldier, sailor, gendarme, and policeman—the military borderers excepted—will belong to the reserve for two years. The duties of the reserve will be, "in case of war or under extraordinary circumstances to enter into active service, which active service will cease with the unusual circumstances."

The vexed question of who shall pay the costs of the Sonderbund war has at length received its solution. The national council has confirmed most unexpectedly, by a majority of 63 over 28 votes, the resolution of the Assembly of States for entirely remitting the two and a half millions of francs, which form the remainder of the war debt due from the Sonderbund cantons.

The text of the law relative to the punishment of high treason passed by the Grand Council of Neuchâtel on the 31st ult., has been published. The offence is thus defined:—

"Art. 1. Whoever practises machinations, or keeps up a communication with a foreign power, or with its agents, in order to provoke it to commit hostilities against Switzerland, or against the Canton—or whoever by the same means or machinations, whether within or without the Canton, shall endeavour to subject it to foreign domination, or to illegally change its constitution—is guilty of high treason."

High treason is punishable by imprisonment for terms ranging from ten to twenty years, with hard labour, and by banishment. Incitement to high treason, by writing or otherwise, may be punished by imprisonment from two to six months. There are various other punishments for the various degrees in the commission of the offence, and also for resistance to the lawful authorities in the execution of the law.

The Prussian Minister at the Helvetic Confederation has, it is said, formally demanded that the ancient political relations with Prussia in the Canton of Neuchâtel should be re-established. The alternative is coercion.

A horrible catastrophe had occurred on the Hudson river. The steamboat, "Henry Clay," after racing a considerable distance with another steamer (the "Armenia") belonging to a rival line, caught fire amid-ships, and was run on shore; and there being 300 or 400 passengers on board, a frightful scene of terror ensued. Seventy-five persons were either drowned or burnt, and the remainder saved their lives with the greatest difficulty. This calamity had excited the greatest sensation in New York, and the details of the occurrence exhibit a fearful disregard of human life on the part of American steamboat proprietors. Some "indignation" meetings of the survivors and their friends had been held at New York. The disaster is said to be chiefly attri-

butable to the very imperfect connexion between the furnaces and the dampers, which rendered the operation of "sluicing the fires," or raking out the cinders, hazardous in the extreme. Mr. Thomas Collyer, part owner of the vessel, had been arrested and held to bail.

The news from the River Plate is of a somewhat important character. Buenos Ayres was again placed under a dictatorial government, the duration of which it was impossible to forestal. General Urquiza had effected a *coup d'état*, d la Louis Napoleon, and the community of Buenos Ayres was much alarmed and exasperated. The public press was effectually gagged, the Chamber of Representatives dissolved, and four of the most popular and influential members ordered to quit the country as demagogues. Such was the sorry prelude to the anticipated national organization.

Accounts from Rio de Janeiro state that a law had been passed authorising the incorporation of a company for establishing a railway from that city to several towns in the interior. Two companies had started to compete for this concession. The population of the province is represented to have increased from 500,000 to 1,200,000 souls in fifteen years; two-thirds of the latter, however, are composed of Creoles and African slaves. The public revenue of Brazil continued to increase, and the first six months of 1852 showed a large excess over the corresponding period of 1851. In the Chamber of Deputies a project for granting a credit of 800 contos, in order to buy steamers to cruise against the African slave-traders, was being discussed, and would probably be passed. The desire of the Imperial Government to suppress this traffic is thus clearly shown.

In the case of Thomas Kaine, Judge Betts had decided that the writ of *habeas corpus* must be discharged, and the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Marshal, under the commitment of the commissioners.

The cholera was raging severely at Rochester, upwards of 100 cases, many of them fatal, having occurred within three days.

Late accounts from Mexico represent the inhabitants as being in a great state of excitement in consequence of the numerous Indian depredations throughout that unhappy country. Emboldened by their successes, the Zacatecas tribe recently attacked a town within 100 miles of the city of Mexico. What makes the matter worse, the Government appears to have no resources left to pay for the defence of the people.

General Flores had taken Guayaquil, the most important town of the republic of the equator. It is stated that Peru has warned New Granada not to interfere in the affairs of Ecuador. It is very likely that the Flores movement will lead to a general war among the South American republics.

The recent advices from Georgetown, in Demerara, confirm a previous report of the discovery of gold in that colony. Two persons had arrived at different periods within the last few weeks, bringing accounts of the existence of the metal in the interior, together with specimens, which sold respectively for 240 and 800 dollars. A party of twenty young white men had already set off on a digging expedition; and the planters were in great alarm, as it was feared that the general business of the country would be thrown into confusion.

The New Brunswick journals report that the first locomotive engine in that province had just been put in motion on the opening section of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway.

The dispute between the ultra-clerical party and the State on the projected Civil Marriage Law, is still raging in Piedmont. The bishops of Savoy have issued a violent address declaring any Catholic married under the new law an *ipso facto* excommunicate—his wife a concubine, and her offspring illegitimate. The Sardinian Government has taken no notice of this ecclesiastical protest; but Mons. Peinati, the Minister of the Interior, has, in a circular, warned the provincial authorities against the factious agitations of the priests. "The bill," says Peinati, "has been made the pretext for agitating the country; and petitions have been employed to mislead public opinion by spreading the belief that the Government have anti-Catholic tendencies."

The official *Gazette* of Savoy gives the following from Turin, dated the 9th inst.:—"The committee named by the Senate to examine the bill on civil marriage has just, it is said, declared against the measure, such as it was voted by the Elective Chamber, and proposed to substitute for it the pure and simple French law. Such is the fruit which reaction will have gathered from its unreasonable and impolitic opposition; it wished to defeat the Ministerial measure, and it has done so to its own cost. Instead of having a law which would render the sanction of a marriage by the Church obligatory, we shall probably have one which, without enjoining on the married couple not to appear at the altar, will not compel them to do so."

Letters of the 9th inst., from Parma, announce that the resolution has been taken at Vienna to deprive the Duke of Parma of the administration of his States, and to put in a regency, of which Ward is to be the head.

The Hippodrome at Florence has been closed by the authorities, in consequence of an anti-Bonapartist demonstration.

THE ADELAIDE PRESS.—We venture to say that in no part of the world has there been a greater competition in one year, or greater destruction in another, in printing and newspapers, than in Ade-

laide. Last year we enumerated in this city of 15,000 inhabitants, no less than twelve printing offices and thirteen newspapers or periodical publications, including *The Government Gazette* and a gratis advertising sheet. Two of the newspapers were published daily, four bi-weekly, the advertising sheet three times a week, and the remaining six were published weekly. There is now also only one daily paper, and the advertising sheet is reduced to the smallest possible dimensions. The newspapers extant consist of only one daily, two bi-weeklies, one weekly, besides *The Government Gazette*, and the aforesaid gratis advertiser.—*Adelaide Chronicle*.

The Melbourne papers contain the particulars of the plunder, in the middle of the night, by a band of twenty armed ruffians, of a gold ship; they carried off in safety eight thousand some odd hundred ounces of gold, amounting in value to £30,000. No tidings had been heard of the perpetrators.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There will be a great gathering of bishops at Cambrai on the 15th and 22nd of August, to take part in a religious festival, for which immense preparations are making. Cardinal Wiseman, followed by a long train of pilgrims, is expected from England.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Pau in the night of the 6th, which lasted several seconds.

Twenty-five Arabs, fellow-prisoners of Abd-el-Kader, left the Chateau d'Amboise, a few days ago, under military escort, for Marseilles, to be embarked for Algeria, there to be set at liberty. None of the Kalifats of the Emir are included in this measure of clemency. There still remain, besides Abd-el-Kader himself, about forty Arab prisoners in the Chateau d'Amboise.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa says, with reference to the report of the approaching withdrawal of the French army from Rome, that there is no prospect of the realization of the precedent condition of the organization of the Papal army. There are no funds for the purpose. Only about 800 or 1,000 Swiss and Germans have yet enlisted. Irish bigots in plenty might be had, but the English Government will prevent them.

MIRACLES IN FRANCE.—The *Union de l'Ouest* publishes the following letter addressed to it by M. Similien, Professor of Mathematics at the School of Arts of Angers:—"In your number of the 15th ult., you announce from a letter which I had sent to you, that some surprising facts had occurred on the holy mountain of La Salette on the 1st of July, the eve of the *fête* of the Visitation of the Virgin. I now send you the details. A young pupil at the religious establishment of the Visitation at Valence, who had been for three months completely blind from an attack of gutta serena, arrived at La Salette on the 1st of July, in company with some sisters of the community. The extreme fatigue which she had undergone in order to reach the summit of the mountain, at the place of the apparition, caused some anxiety to be felt that she could not remain fasting until the conclusion of the mass, which had not yet commenced, and the Abbé Sibilla, one of the missionaries of La Salette, was requested to administer the sacrament to her before the service began. She had scarcely received the sacred wafer when, impelled by a sudden inspiration, she raised her head and exclaimed, '*Ma bonne mère, je vous vois.*' She had, in fact, her eyes fixed on a statue of the Virgin, which she saw as clearly as any one present. For more than an hour she remained plunged in an ecstasy of gratitude and love, and afterwards retired from the place without requiring the assistance of those who had accompanied her. At the same moment a woman from Gap, nearly 60 years of age, who for the last 19 years had not had the use of her right arm, in consequence of a dislocation, suddenly felt it restored to its original state, and, swinging round the once paralyzed limb, she exclaimed in a transport of joy and gratitude, '*And I also am cured!*' A third cure, although not instantaneous, is not the less striking. Another woman, known in the country for many years as being paralytic, could not ascend the mountain but with the greatest difficulty, and with the aid of crutches. On the first day of the *novaine*, that of her arrival, she felt a sensation as if life was coming into her legs, which had been for so long dead; this feeling went on increasing, and the last day of the *novaine*, after having received the communion, she went without any assistance to the cross of the Assumption, where she hung up her crutches. She also was cured."

THE CHOLERA.—Two hundred and forty persons died of cholera at Warsaw, on the 6th and 7th inst. The viceroy of Russian Poland has given to the committee of a charitable society 500 lbs. of tea for distribution to the poor.

M. THIERS arrived at Hanover on the 8th, and the next day went to Hamburg.

A CONVENTION OF FREE NEGROES, held recently in Baltimore, to consult on the propriety of removing to Liberia, was assaulted by a number of rioters.

THE MORMONS.—The general conference of the Mormons, or, as they call themselves, "The Church of Jesus Christ, of the Latter-day Saints," was held at the New Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, Brigham Young presiding. The New Tabernacle was dedicated with appropriate solemnities. "Brigham Young was sustained, by the unanimous vote of the conference, as the President, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in all the earth; and Heber C. Kimball, and William Richards, as his counsellors." The receipts of the church, from the commencement

of tithing in the valley, in 1848, have been 390,260 dollars. Ninety-three brethren volunteered to go with horses and waggons and meet the saints who were walking over the prairie, on their way there, with hand-carts and wheelbarrows. Missionaries were appointed to Italy, Calcutta, and other foreign countries. Edward Hunter was ordained presiding bishop of the whole church, with five assistant bishops. A few were disfellowshipped, and sixty-seven ordained priests. The conference issued their Seventh General Epistle to the Saints throughout the earth, in which they first gave account of their temporal prosperity, and concluded with some general exhortations. The *Desert News* notices the meeting in the following glowing style:—"Thus ended the most glorious conference of the Saints of the Most High in these latter days. Revelation upon revelation has been poured out from time to time; the Spirit of God has rested down upon the Saints in every meeting during this conference—peace, goodwill, joy, and harmony, have been in the breast of every person; not a jarring sound, not a discordant voice, nor even a thought, has been manifested in all the transactions of the past happy and glorious week. The heavens have smiled propitiously upon us, and the Saints have had such a season of rejoicing as can never be obliterated from the memory of those who have been the happy partakers, and they enjoy a foretaste of what is in store for them, and all steadily preparing themselves for the day of the coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." This strange sect forms one of the marvellous fungi, growing out of the hot-house pressure of this exciting age; but whereunto it will grow it is not easy to imagine.—*New York Observer*.

Madame Maria Mazzini, the mother of M. Mazzini, died of apoplexy, at Genoa, on the 9th inst.

Steam navigation has lately increased in an extraordinary manner at Constantinople. More than twenty steamers now ply daily in the Bosphorus and the sea of Marmora. It is said that a Russian company is about to be formed, which will have twenty vessels, to run in opposition to those now established.

The *Courrier du Bas-Rhin* announces that the German Governments have ratified the convention with France for the junction of the French and German railways.

The *Pays* says—"A letter from Vienna announces that in a note addressed by the Cabinet of St. James's to the Austrian Government, the assurance is given that all measures of precaution will be taken to prevent the presence of Kossuth at London from troubling the good relations established between England and Austria."

There are rumours current of a commercial treaty between France and England.

The grape disease, which has done such damage to the vineyards throughout the north of Italy, has also spread over Dalmatia.

THE FETE OF THE EAGLES.

On Sunday the grand *fête* in connexion with the blessing and distribution of eagles to the National Guard came off in Paris. The railroad poured in its thousands of provincials and foreigners come to view the spectacle.

Soon after daybreak the drum beat to arms, and the fifty-one battalions were all early in the field taking up their positions from the Barrière de l'Etoile along the avenue of the Champs Elysées to the Place de la Concorde, spreading out their ranks in that ample square, and extending their line up to the front of the church of the Madeleine. The whole civic force was distributed in three divisions of 17 battalions each, under the command of the officers of the staff, with a band to each division. The mass at this church having been fixed for half-past nine, shortly before that hour a procession of equipages was setting down at the foot of the steps the ministers, the diplomatic corps, and high functionaries. The crowd had a good view of all these personages in their various orders and costumes as they ascended the steps. The weather, cloudy, windy, and unpropitious, threatened the bravery of the show with smart showers, but, after a short fit of rain, held up without clearing. Presently Louis Napoleon drove up in a carriage and four, with green and gold liveries and outriders, accompanied by two of the ministers and some members of his military household. The senators were the only body of the State regularly invited to the ceremony. The mass was then celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris (assisted by the Abbé Duguerry) who proceeded, after the elevation of the host, to bestow the benediction of the Church upon the flags. The standard-bearers, shouldering their ensigns, then proceeded to join their battalions.

After the conclusion of mass the President, mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff, rode along the lines of the national guard. As the President passed along he was cheered. The cheers appeared very warm during the *défilé*, particularly on the part of the rural guards. When the last detachment had marched past, the President clapped spurs to his horse, without waiting for his escort, which was at some distance, and, in an instant, he found himself completely surrounded by a multitude of people of almost every class, who formed his only escort, with the exception of a troop of lancers of the National Guard, who with some difficulty kept a passage open for him, until, amid cheers, he reached the Palace of the Elysée. The cries of "Vive Napoleon" were on some occasions rather vociferously uttered, by the peasants and blouses particularly. With this

rather unusual escort the President arrived at the Elysée at a quarter to two o'clock.

The great attraction of the day was, beyond all question, the mock naval combat on the Seine, the banks and quays of which were densely crowded. The stand for the President of the Republic was erected on the Champs de Mars side of the river, and on either side of it, extending to a considerable distance, were platforms containing reserved seats for invited guests. Shortly after four o'clock the President of the Republic, attended by his household and the grand dignitaries of state, arrived at the grand stand. Great bustle then prevailed, both on shore and on the river. Boats with naval officers pushed rapidly to and from the frigate, bearing orders. It was not till half an hour after the President's arrival that the preliminaries of the battle commenced. A boat put off from the "Arcas" steamer, which was stationed near the Pont de Jena, and reconnoitred the position of the frigate. This was an easy operation, for the frigate, to the great disappointment of multitudes, remained close reefed in an inoffensive attitude, at her moorings, where she has been for several days past. The frigate fired a gun at the boat, which instantly retreated, pouring a sharp fire of musketry into the frigate. Upon this, about twenty small boats, with soldiers and sailors on board, left the "Arcas," and proceeding towards the frigate, attempted to board her. Two forts upon the banks of the river supported this manœuvre by a tremendous cannonading, which enveloped the whole scene in a vast cloud of smoke, and so rent the air that the frowning clouds which lowered over head opened their waterspouts. A pouring rain descended, but lasted only a few seconds. The rest of the battle can only be described as a long succession of clouds of smoke, and deafening peals of artillery. The exhibition was, to tell the truth, as little like a sea fight as possible. The little steamers, the Arcas and Calypso, moved round about the frigate, pouring in broadsides and receiving more terrible ones in return, but nothing could be less life-like than the appearance of the ship, with the sailors either huddled on deck or down below, and nothing going on in the rigging. For the rest, a liberal expenditure of gunpowder went as far as it could to make up for all deficiencies. The concluding fire lasted full twenty minutes without intermission.

A correspondent [of the *Daily News* thus records his impressions:—

The people are impassive. What they say is "nothing to nobody." The streets are crowded, but there is nothing to do, and but little to see. There are showy preparations for this evening's illumination; but in the broad daylight they all look cheap and ridiculous. Politics are wholly apart from it. I have not heard a politician to-day. Wiseacres prophesied the proclamation of the empire. But in France all prophecy is at a discount. Besides nobody cares whether there is to be an empire or not. It is neither expected nor unexpected; neither wished nor deprecated. Louis Napoleon knows this, and it mortifies him more than any other fact in his history. What he desires is to become emperor, not by proclamation, but by acclamation. But to accomplish this he must create something like popular enthusiasm; and all his attempts at this have been utter failures, and, above all, in Paris. His servile imitation, in everything, of his uncle only provokes comparisons which sink him into utter insignificance. There is nothing grand or heroic about him. He is not even mysterious. Let any one who doubts this come to Paris. Ask anybody you meet, whether in the splendid cafés of the Boulevard des Italiens, or in the humble cabarets of the Faubourg St. Antoine—whether dressed in a blouse, or in purple and fine linen,—ask him any question whatever respecting this bastard Government, and see what will be the reply. The chances are that there will be no reply, and the certainty is that there will be no reply favourable to Louis Napoleon.

The *fête* has been chosen as the occasion for making numerous promotions to the Legion of Honour, and in the army and navy—too numerous to be all inserted in the *Moniteur*. Count Casabianca and M. Bourgeois, the architect of the Tuilleries, are appointed officers of the Legion of Honour by special decrees. The military medal, created by the decrees of January 22 and February 29, and endowed from the proceeds of the Orleans confiscation, has been conferred upon General Pellissier, commanding the Oran division of the army of Algiers, as a reward for his services while *ad interim* governor of Algeria.

There is also an amnesty. The *Moniteur* announces "that the Prince President has granted full pardon or commutations of punishment to more than 1,200 persons selected from those condemned for political causes, as well as for ordinary misdemeanors." The *Patrie* says that 800 political offenders have been pardoned, and 500 common prisoners. But since this does not make up the total of the *Moniteur*, no reliance can be placed upon it. From the language of the note it is clear that pardon has been extended to no name of mark, but only to those who have made the most submissive professions of repentance. A decree follows, letting off from punishment all who have been guilty of infractions of the forest and fishery laws. The announcement in the *Moniteur* had created great disappointment and thrown a damper over the *fêtes*. The concealment of the real number of political pardons granted by mixing them up in the same number with the liberation of common criminals, was offensive in the extreme.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT ROCHDALE.—A man, a girl, and two boys, have been killed by the explosion of a boiler at the cotton-factory of Messrs. Baron and Tattersall, at Birtle-cum-Bamford, near Rochdale. Messrs. Holroyd and Simpson's extensive woollen-factory at Rochdale has been entirely destroyed by fire.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Accounts have been received from Burmah to the 8th of June, but they are not of much importance.

On the 26th of May a Burmese force of 1,000 or 1,200, made a second attack on Martaban. A party of the 49th, being sent out to reconnoitre, was met by a heavy fire, and returned with several men wounded. The Burmese force then advanced to within 200 yards of the camp, and kept up a smart fire. The artillery opened on them with grape, and, after a few rounds, they dispersed, and took up a position on the Pagoda-hill, above the town, where they set up a flag, as if with the intention of making a stand, or of driving our troops out of the camp. A well-directed fire of round shot being opened on them, they took down their flag and retired. The attacking force is said to have been commanded by the ex-Governor of Martaban, and to have marched from a Burmese post called Shoay Gyn.

The city of Pegu has also been the scene of another conflict. The Peguese, having defeated the Burmese garrison of Pegu, and driven all Burmese detachments from their neighbourhood, the ex-Governor of Rangoon had marched on Pegu with a strong force and retaken the place. The atrocities inflicted on the Peguese by the Burmese after the recapture of Pegu are described as dreadful. Whether or not hopes of support had been held out to the Peguese is not known, but their cry of despair at last induced the General to send an expedition to drive out the Burmese ruffians. This expedition consisted of about 250 troops. It was intended to send double that number, but sufficient carriage (boats) could not be procured in time. The force was "ably assisted by about 3,000 Talians" (the Burmese cultivating caste), who joined close to Pegu. When the British troops arrived in the neighbourhood of the Burmese position the sun was still high, and they halted, intending to defer the attack until the evening. The Burmese, however, marched out with two gold umbrellas and a strong body of cavalry to attack us. They were allowed to approach quite close, and then dispersed with a volley, and pursued into and through their works. They ran too fast to suffer much loss. It was considered doubtful whether the Peguese and Talians would be able to prevent the Burmese from reoccupying Pegu, most of their leaders having been massacred after its recapture, and many thousands of the survivors having taken refuge in Rangoon. It was much to be regretted that General Godwin could not afford troops for its permanent occupation.

The health reports of the British troops in Burmah are most satisfactory. They have as few sick as they would have had at this season of the year at their own cantonments in their respective presidencies. The troops at Bassein like their quarters much, and say it is in every way far superior to Rangoon. The enemy had deserted the neighbourhood altogether, and the natives were very grateful to the British for having driven them off. They had voluntarily stacked fuel along the river for the supply of the steamboats in the expected advance on Prome. The Burmese policy seems to be to avoid meeting us on the ground we have chosen for ourselves, and to carry the war into our own district by invading the Assam frontier and the territories of our ally the Rajah of Manipoor.

Annexation of at least a portion of the Burmese territory is now regarded as certain. An officer of the Rangoon army says:—

"There is one universal feeling throughout the camp, that the Governor-General cannot escape annexation. He is the victim of circumstances." The facts are these:—We storm and take Rangoon, and, ere the white smoke of our musketry has curled away, the inhabitants who had deserted it, driven out by our shells and by the burning of their homes, return to find shelter within the range of our guns. Within two months of this writing 20,000 to 30,000 persons have flocked in, and rebuilt the ruins of Rangoon! The river banks are lined with boats for four or five miles along, containing men, women, and children, who feel themselves most secure when in sight of a steamer. Some designing person spread the report that the English were going to leave the country; the poor creatures prepared at once to decamp, or to follow us out to sea if they could. The cultivators entreat us to say the word, "Will the English protect them if they sow their fields this season?" The Karen Christians are watching us with the greatest interest. They have prayed for the English to come and take their country, and give them liberty—and is this an answer to their prayers? Curious enough, too, the very courtiers round the King have whispered now, in their cups, to ears now here, "We shall be glad if the English would take the country, we are sick of this tyranny, where life, fame, property, and families, are not worth five-minutes' purchase."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Not a word has been heard from Ava, and it was supposed the King (if there now be a king) was waiting to hear how we fared during the rains. A strong force was believed to await us at Prome: do not be surprised to hear by next mail that our general had proceeded up the river and captured this city while you could say Jack Robinson, quietly as matters were, up to latest dates (10th June), kept. Talk of war in Burmah! why we have only shown ourselves when the Burmese cut for their lives, as the Chinese did before Lord Gough's army."

Letters from the Punjab mention the rapid progress which has been made in the construction of roads and canals, under the able and energetic superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Napier.

The new King of Siam seems resolved to carry improvements to the extent of his dominions. Recently his Majesty intimated his desire to allow the European and American residents a piece of ground for burial purposes. In various ways the King manifests his good will towards Europeans. It was

generally expected that another English embassy would visit the country, and the King had intimated his desire to cultivate the friendly feelings and to extend commerce.

The commencement of hostilities between the English and Burmese has wrought a great change in the public feeling, and, the foreign residents are now having the greatest deference paid to them, even by the old party; and some go even the length of saying that the time is not far distant when there will be a change in the national faith. This would almost appear to be confirmed by the constantly required attendance of some of the American missionaries, and their ladies, at the palace; the latter in particular, for the instruction of the different young princes and princesses, and although it would be going, perhaps, a little too far to say that her Majesty can repeat the Creed, still things appear to be advancing towards it. Amongst the numerous improvements contemplated and in course of construction by government, and one which is occupying the greatest attention, is making of roads through the kingdom.

The rebellious outbreaks in the Celestial empire itself still continue, but the most recent accounts from the disturbed districts state that the main army of the rebels had been worsted by the imperial troops.

OUR GOLD COLONIES.

Accounts have been received to the middle of May. From Melbourne we learn that the miners have recommenced their labours with great energy. A large nugget—the largest yet—had been found opposite Golden Gully, which is said to be worth £2,000. Many fatal accidents had occurred, owing to men falling into deserted holes, or the earth in upon them when undermining, and the want of due care. At Ballarat the miners were comparatively inactive. They were awaiting the approach of winter. Letters from Mount Alexander notice that more than a hundred men were employed in making roads, and orders have been given to the chief commissioner that reserves should be made for roads through the diggings. Neither have the authorities been backward in providing for the security of life and property. The Melbourne newspapers contain innumerable instances of violence, murders, affrays, night and day robberies, sufficiently attesting the character of hundreds of wretches who have resorted to the place for the basest purposes.

At Adelaide footpads were in the habit of attacking persons after dark for the purposes of plunder. The ruffians attack every one they meet in the street after dark, depending upon the law of chances. Many score men without a farthing in their pockets have been ill-treated, but they occasionally secure a good prize. Such a state of things has induced the authorities to augment the police force. Considerable difficulty is experienced from the paucity of silver coins. The city and district of Adelaide—indeed, the entire province of South Australia, which, a few months since, were cheerless and comparatively deserted—have once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, and the expected issuing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the escort have been made with great regularity, the aggregate in two months having exceeded £350,000, and there being a fair promise of about a ton of gold reaching monthly. Emigration to Melbourne still goes forward with much activity, but most of the men's families are left behind, and remittances sent to them by the Government escort.

Port Phillip journals to the first week in May notice that the Lieutenant-Governor was making arrangements to stem the torrent of crime pouring upon the province; he has authorized the erection of six out-stations at Mount Alexander, each to accommodate an assistant commissioner, with a staff of officers, three horse and sixteen foot police, two police magistrates, and stations and barracks for pensioners.

THE GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—A meeting, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, was held on Thursday, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to relieve the sufferers by the late fire at Montreal. Most of the leading City firms were represented at the meeting. Some of the persons present were—Baron Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Peter Holt, M.P., Mr. B. Oliveira, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnsaird, M.P., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. E. Gurney, Mr. T. Hankey, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. George Peabody, the eminent American. Resolutions were passed, expressing regret for the calamity, appealing to the public on behalf of the sufferers, and appointing a committee to collect the subscriptions. A good many names, for sums varying from ten to two hundred guineas, were put down. It was stated that as many as 10,000 human beings have been deprived of shelter and the means of subsistence by the fire.

A SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE was felt at Liskeard and the neighbourhood on Wednesday last, and the vibration was experienced for 15 or 16 miles round. Many persons in the neighbourhood of Stoke, by Devonport, imagined that some extensive explosion had taken place.

THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY, which has been established at a cost of upwards £12,000, raised by public subscription, is to be opened on the 2nd of September. Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Charles Dickens, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and other eminent men, are to be present.

IRELAND.

THE INQUIRY AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE has extended over another week; and the examination of witnesses has only brought the evidence down to what actually took place when the military entered the village. No two witnesses agree in anything except the facts that there was stone-throwing on one side followed by firing on the other. It has not even been ascertained, within a few thousands, how many people were there. The disposition of the mob is variously described, as comparatively harmless, and as determined for a row. That the mob "groaned" at the voters, that they were incited by the priest to do so, that stones were thrown and the soldiers hustled, are facts that seem to be established. But whether the mob or the soldiers brought about the fatal recourse to the musket and bayonet, is not so clear. There is some evidence which would lead to an inference that one or more of the soldiers fired twice into the flying crowd; but it is not known whether Mr. Delmege did or did not give orders to fire. On the whole, the evidence is very contradictory, and wanting in clear and graphic sketches of what passed. Lieut. Hutton was examined on Thursday. He was in charge of the rear-guard of soldiers. His testimony is direct as to the amount of the stone-throwing, which was very great; and the exasperation of the military, whom he restrained with difficulty. He saw three soldiers knocked down, and was himself struck three times. The soldiers vehemently asked to be allowed to fire; but Lieutenant Hutton appears to have behaved with great coolness and humanity, under severe provocation, and he kept his men from mischief. Cross-examined by Mr. Coffey, who acts for the people, he distinctly stated that it was not the duty of soldiers to fire on a flying crowd when all resistance had ceased.

THE CORK EXHIBITION.—According to the *Cork Constitution*, the number of visits to the Exhibition, from its commencement to six o'clock on Friday week, has been returned as 70,600. Of this number, the season-ticket admissions were 36,000; the two-shilling tickets, 5,600; the shilling tickets, 12,000; and the sixpenny tickets, 17,000. Should the public patronage continue up to the close of the Exhibition as it has done since its commencement, the total number of admissions will exceed 100,000.

AFRAY BETWEEN TWO CLERGYMEN.—A disgraceful personal encounter has taken place in Outerard Workhouse between the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains, in consequence of a dispute as to which should minister to the spiritual wants of a dying woman. The woman appears to have been a dubious character with respect to her religious creed. The chaplains fiercely discussed the dogmas of their respective churches, and then the Protestant seems to have assailed his opponent with carnal weapons. The matter is under investigation.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Monday says that Lord Derby has given authority for the translation and publication of the whole of the famous Brehon Laws; and that the task has been entrusted to Dr. Todd and Dr. Graves.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION.—It is reported that after long and laborious preparation, the Attorney-General for Ireland has perfected his bill for the adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, and that the right hon. gentleman will lay it before Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity. If rumour is to be credited, its provisions are of a very liberal nature as regards the interest of the tenant class.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—Archdeacon Power, of Lismore, accompanied by his two sons, a nephew, a young lad named Foley, and a young man named Magrath, left Youghall about five o'clock on Monday evening, for Ardmore, in a boat called the "Rover," which at the time was heavily laden with deals. The sea at Whitney Bay became so rough that Archdeacon Power deemed it advisable to put on a life-preserver, which he had fortunately carried with him, but the boat proceeded safely on her way until she had arrived within less than a mile of Ardmore, when she was suddenly struck with a squall, which here frequently sweeps down the gorges of the headlands, upset, and the persons she contained thrown into the sea, the deals with which she had been laden being carried off by the receding tide. One of the persons on board, Magrath, on being thrown into the sea, struck out for land, which he reached after a severe struggle, though much exhausted. As soon as anything like an intelligible account of the circumstances could be obtained from Magrath, a boat was despatched in search of the remaining sufferers. After an anxious and vigilant search, the crew were fortunate enough to find Archdeacon Power on a small rock jutting off the main land, but in such a state of exhaustion, from his exertions to reach the shore, and his efforts to obtain assistance for those he had left behind him, that he was quite speechless, and unable for some time to afford the slightest information regarding them. The night was intensely dark, and lights were carried along the bold headland of Ardmore, by which the villagers endeavoured to penetrate the obscurity that rested on the sea, and to discover some trace of the unhappy beings who might still live, expecting immediate relief. But no trace could be found either of the unfortunate children who remained by the boat, or of the boat itself. It is supposed that the cold compelled them to relinquish their grasp shortly after Archdeacon Power left the boat; and the difficulty of sustaining themselves by this means was greatly increased by the rain, which commenced to fall heavily at this time, and continued incessantly for some hours.

WORKING OF THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.

The following statistics of the Encumbered Estates Court, from the opening of the commission to the close of the year's operations this week, are interesting. The number of estates sold was 777, in 4,083 lots. Court sales, £4,715,277 10s.; provincial sales, £1,636,198; private sales, £1,062,386 12s. 8½d.; total, £7,358,736 2s. 8½d.

THE NEWMAN TRIAL.—A preliminary meeting of the friends of the Rev. Dr. Newman was held at Dublin on Friday, for the purpose of taking steps to raise an indemnity subscription to cover the expenses of the late trial of "Achilli v. Newman." Archbishop Cullen presided, and among those present were three other Roman Catholic prelates, letters of apology from some six or seven others having been read by the secretary. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P., Mr. C. G. Duffy, M.P., Mr. Lucas, M.P., and some other Irish members, took part in the proceedings, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, the subscriptions to be raised to be styled "Ireland's quota of the Newman Indemnity Fund." It is stated that the costs of the trial will reach £10,000.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.—The *Dublin Gazette* contains the official announcement of the appointment of Edward Senior, Esq., to be a commissioner for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, in the place of John Ball, Esq., resigned.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 18.

THE PARISIAN FETES.

The proposed ball at the Marche des Innocents, at which 20,000 persons were to assemble, did not come off. The Prefect of Police issued a notice that—"The violence of the wind having, in the course of the day, torn off the large canvases covering which was extended over the centre of the ball-room, the ball cannot take place this evening." It was to come off last (Tuesday) evening. Great was the disappointment of the market-women at the loss of sumptuous bouquets, and all the flowery decorations of the ball-room, and of the ladies of the Halles at this sudden prevention of the expected pleasure.

The ball was not the only failure of the night. The Prefect of Police had issued an order to all the commissaries to send circulars to the householders of their arrondissements, inviting them to illuminate their windows. Not one house in a hundred bore the least symptom of compliance with the hint of the authorities.

The failure which, from one cause or another, characterised every stage of this *fete*, extended to the illuminations. In the first place, the electric light, from which such wonderful effects were expected, was not brought into play at all. The column in the Place Vendôme was therefore lit with common gas. The wind had greatly damaged the pasteboard and canvases of Mount St. Bernard, representing Napoleon's passage of the Alps, and the illumination of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees were a complete failure. It was observed as ominous that none of the eagles, none of the crowns, would light up. The Champs Elysees was, indeed, rather darker than usual, and the fragments of illumination looked like the smoking brands of a dispersed fire. The giant eagle on the top of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile wouldn't light up a feather of him. The electric lights intended for the fountains could not be brought into play. Nevertheless, the Boulevards were more successful, from being protected more from the wind. It was really a beautiful coup d'œil to look up the perspective of palm trees, formed of golden fire, bearing globed fruit of all hues, made of paper. The fireworks, too, went off very well. The crowd was astonishing. The Tuileries, Place de la Concorde, quays, Champs Elysees, Boulevards, and all avenues, seemed thick as these prodigious streets and spaces could be crammed with human beings.

Abbatucci is appointed Finance Minister, *ad interim*, during Bineau's absence. The *Patrie* contradicts General Petite's death. Thiers is expected on Thursday from Vevey.

The only names of any mark comprised in the act of clemency, are Serjeant-Major Battier, who fled after the days of June, and M. Vauthier, condemned by the High Court of Justice at Versailles in 1849. These were both Socialist members of the National Assembly.

The accounts of inundations from the late heavy rains in the south of France are numerous and distressing.

The Court of Appeal of Turin, under the presidency of Count Mates di Saluzzo, in its sitting of the 12th, condemned Count Ignace Corta della Torre, a councillor of the Court of Cassation, to two months' imprisonment, with the addition of a fine of 2,000*l.*, for a pamphlet in which libellous assertions were interwoven into an attack on the Siccardi laws.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.—We are requested to state (says the *Times*) that the intended visit of Mr. Thomas Baring to the United States has no connexion with any diplomatic question, nor has there been any communication between the Government of this country and him on the subject in dispute respecting the fisheries. The report that he was to be employed in any negotiation would have been sooner contradicted, if its evident improbability had not appeared to render allusion to it unnecessary. In a leading article on the same subject the leading journal says:—"We are informed, upon the authority of Ministerial organs, that the whole question has now been virtually settled by liberal negotiation; and, so easy and desirable was such a result, that we can scarcely discredit the report; but the intelligence of Monday announces that American cruisers are actually on their way to the fishing grounds, and no limit can be put to the danger of a policy which brings the ships of two such nations as Great Britain and the States into menacing, if not hostile presence." According to the *Standard*, Lord Malmesbury has agreed with the American Minister to throw open all the British fisheries to the United States at greater distances than three miles from our coasts; Mr. Lawrence making the same concession to England of the American fisheries. On this the *Daily News* remarks:—"Why this is worse and worse; 'bad begun, but worse remains behind.' To be saying, it will add cowardice to threat, it will add capitulation. On this principle Canada is not worth twelve months' purchase. It is peace at any price, and by any sacrifice."

THE FUNERAL OF M. MARINI'S MOTHER, at Genoa, was the scene of a most extraordinary popular demonstration. During the funeral service the church was crowded. It may be said that the entire city was there. In the morning all the English and American, with some Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, vessels in the harbour hoisted their flags half-mast high, and lowered their pennants in the form of a cross, in sign of mourning. In the centre of the church, English and American, the Swedish, Dutch, and Danish captains were present in deep mourning, each in their turn seeking the honour of bearing the coffin, which was alike claimed by the working men, the emigration, and those of all classes who were present. The civic bands led the procession, playing religious music. The procession numbered at least 15,000, walking in two columns of four abreast. The entire population lined the streets, and the most perfect order reigned amid manifestations of the sincerest grief. At night there was an illumination.

The vacant Vice-Chancellorship is assigned by rumour to Mr. John Stuart, Q.C., the new M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, or to Mr. Walpole, who, it is thought, might not unadvisedly descend from the Home Office, and ascend the judicial seat.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY.—The royal squadron arrived at Spithead about noon yesterday, and the Queen disembarked in Cowes harbour. It appears that the fleet brought up on Monday night in Dungeness Roads, where her Majesty and the Royal party passed the night. Yesterday evening, at Cowes, a heavy thunderstorm came on with rain in a perfect cataract; it was more like one sheet of water than isolated drops. The lightning was very vivid, and the thunder continuous.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—On Monday the sentences upon the prisoners were passed. Gleave was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for two years, Pell to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Buttery to the same punishment. The three prisoners wept, and appeared very much distressed. The Irish prisoners were then brought up. Murphy was condemned to imprisonment and hard labour for fifteen months; Feeney, for ten months; Naughton for six months; Garvey and G'Hara for four months; Mc Dermott for three months; and M. McDermott for two months. Matthew Mulligan was afterwards charged with having murdered Michael Moran, on the 29th of June last, at Stockport, during the affray. Mulligan, it appears, struck the deceased with a poker, with both hands, on the right side of the head, and fractured the skull, which caused his death. A verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter" was returned by the jury, and the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A melancholy death, the result of what is termed a "practical joke," occurred in Mildenhall, Suffolk, a few days since. It appears that a poor half-witted gardener, named John Parker, of West-row, was married about a month since, and that on Wednesday week, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, some one got admittance into the house and crept under the bed in which the pair were asleep, and raised the bed in such a manner as to cause both husband and wife to roll on the floor, which so alarmed them that they both ran down stairs and into the road, screaming frightfully. The poor woman sickened from that time, and died on the 29th ult. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against some person or persons unknown.—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, August 18, 1852.

In consequence of the stormy weather which has prevailed since Monday, our trade is very firm to-day, and, in some instances, an advance has been obtained on Monday's rates for wheat and flour.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,600 qrs.; Foreign, 11,400 qrs. Barley—English, 110 qrs.; Foreign, 3,800 qrs. Oats—English, 1,400 qrs.; Irish, 3,375 qrs.; Foreign, 37,500 qrs. Flour—English, 1,400; Foreign, 170 sacks, 4,500 barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 20s. per annum, 12s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom Post-office ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. Griffiths," and "An Old Subscriber," declined.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1852.

SUMMARY.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been on a brief visit to Belgium. Leopold was her host—Antwerp and Brussels, the places of her hurried sojourn. Her Majesty fears the sea less, and loves it more, than many of her attendants and subjects—nor would she suffer a tempestuous night to interfere with her previous arrangements. She is a bold sailor—and, in that character, takes a firm hold on the sympathies of Englishmen. Her flying visit, although, perhaps, devoid of political purpose, may not be altogether barren of political fruits. It has been as a gleam of sunshine on the Liberal party in Belgium—and the display of cordial relationship between the two courts will doubtless tend, if it have not already tended, to give check to the priestly faction, who make no secret of their wish to incorporate Belgium with France, and re-inaugurate the Empire, under the blessing of His Holiness the Pope.

"The weather and the crops" are the absorbing topic of the week. The stocks rise and fall with the barometer. A wet day and a "fall" on 'Change, have become almost convertible terms. Not the farmer only, but the money dealer, watches the face of the sky with all the anxious interest evinced by a patient peering into the eyes of his medical attendant. And, truly, there has been some cause for solicitude. The gale of wind and rain which swept the country on Wednesday and Thursday last was sufficiently heavy and protracted to make some folks fear that "the deluge" was tired of waiting Lord Derby's convenience. Happily, the weather "took up" on Friday, and Consols "looked up," or the consequences might have been serious. Still, there is an unsettledness about the atmosphere which makes many long faces. Harvest operations proceed rather spasmodically. Prices go up—and gloomy reports prevail. There cannot be a doubt that in some districts—the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire especially—blight and mildew, or, perhaps, a too rapid process of ripening, have done considerable damage—nor that, in the Eastern Midland Counties, the weight of wheat per bushel will be lighter by several pounds than in several preceding years. The potato disease, too, excites no little alarm—although we are glad to hear that the last accounts from Ireland are more favourable, and that the decomposition of the plant has mostly stopped at the stalk, leaving the tubers uninjured. Altogether the aspect of things is shady, but scarcely so dark as to warrant gloomy apprehensions.

The check in our career of prosperity laid on us by Divine Providence, very naturally causes us to look with some impatience upon any addition to our disasters made by the folly of man. Whilst under these clouds, literal and metaphorical, we are all the more keenly sensitive to every appearance of danger to an interruption of friendly relations between this country and the United States of America. There is no fear, we believe, that the Fisheries dispute will terminate in worse than an amicable arrangement. Mr. Thomas Baring, whose name has great influence on the other side of the Atlantic, is already on his way, charged with a mission of conciliation—and it now appears that the misunderstanding was greatly exaggerated in America, for political purposes connected with the impending Presidential election. Nevertheless, we rejoice to see influential bodies of Englishmen, like the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, take up the matter promptly in aid of the continuance of peace. Hostilities with America would be ruin to our manufacturing districts—and it is but right and proper that they should be forward to avert them. We suppose the topic will come under the deliberation of the Cabinet Council (fixed for to-

day)—for it seems clear that the further prorogation of Parliament to as late a date as possible, will not elicit much discussion amongst her Majesty's advisers. They are in no hurry, it may well be imagined, to meet their so-called "triumphant majority."

The trials springing out of the Stockport riots have been brought to a conclusion. The prisoners were divided into two batches—Irishmen concerned in the Rock-row disturbances, and Englishmen charged with the attack on the Roman Catholic chapel. All the Irishmen were convicted—three only of the Englishmen, out of nine. We have read through the reports with care, and we feel bound, in the first place, to express our admiration of the calm, dispassionate, and impartial spirit which pervaded the proceedings from commencement to close. Counsel on both sides, judge, and jury, seem to have strictly divested themselves of all religious predilections and prejudices, and to have treated the matter in hand as if no denominational questions had been involved. In the next place, we are bound to say that the evidence adduced fairly fixes upon the Irish Roman Catholics in Stockport the charge of having commenced the riot, and provoked a retaliation which, although unjustifiable, was scarcely more, under the circumstances, than might have been expected. And in the last place, we find fresh reason to deplore the infatuated policy which, whilst it did nothing whatever to vindicate Protestant truths, nothing to strengthen Protestant institutions, did much to rouse ungovernable passions, and to superadd to the antipathies and jealousies of race, the rancour and bitterness of religious enmity. Would that we had reason for believing that we have seen the last of the evil consequences flowing from this terrible mistake!

The Summer Assizes bring out the gratifying fact that, on the whole, crime is on the decrease. Whilst there remains much to deplore, there is also something worthy of congratulation. We need not enter into details. But we are compelled by a sense of duty to notice one incident which reflects small credit on judicial wisdom, or impartiality. In East Somersetshire, certain parties were convicted of riotous conduct during the recent election. They were Free-traders, and, it appears, that they combined together to intimidate voters on the Tory side, and nearly demolished the house of the "Blue" party. Of course, they deserved punishment. But Baron Platt, in sentencing them to various periods of imprisonment, thought fit to pass also a severe censure on "mob orators," who excited the passions of an ungovernable mob, by the cry of cheap food. Now, it is notorious that in this district, many more voters were intimidated by the landlords and their agents, than by the poor people who were threatened with a loss of the "big loaf." Of these, Baron Platt takes no notice. They were only doing as they would with their own. His indignation is exclusively reserved for the parties who resort to intimidation in self-defence. A Beresford may excite ungovernable passions and be honoured—a Free-trade orator may do the same, and be pointed at from the bench as worthy of reprobation. We hope, and believe, that Baron Platt is not a fair sample of judicial impartiality.

Some talk has been occasioned by the publication of a sort of diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Glyn, and Mr. Russell, the Chairmen, respectively, of the London and North-Western, and the Great Western, Railway Companies, with a view to amalgamation. The negotiations were probably carried on, on both sides, more with a view to the impression they might make on shareholders and the public, than with any sincere expectation of accomplishing the result professedly desired. But there can be little doubt that railway interests will tend more and more towards amalgamation, and that, ultimately, most English lines will fall under one management. The public, we think, will not be gainers by this arrangement. The monopoly of land carriage will become too powerful to be reasoned with, and too imperious to be borne. At all events, if the thing must be, it will behove Parliament to deal with Railway Directors much more stringently than it does at present—to bind them to civility and good conduct by much severer restrictions—and to protect travellers from exaction, annoyance, and peril, by much stronger guarantees in law than any they now possess. When all the roads of a country are in the hands of the same firm, nothing but stern legislation will prevent passengers from being treated, on Mr. Laing's principle, as bales of silk, or crates of crockery ware. The ecclesiastical topics of the week are few, and not by any means novel. Proctorial elections still proceed, without, however, presenting any great variety of incident. In the diocese of York, it is true, we meet with an exceptional case. The Dean did not, this year, lock the doors of the chapter-house against the solemnly invited clergy, but he clapped a padlock on their lips. Mistaking elections to Convocations for Convocation itself, he declared that no business could be brought forward but with license of the Crown, and hence, he would allow of no discussion. Two of

the canons of York were, after some opposition, elected proctors, and the Rev. G. Trevor, a leader of the Tractarian party, was compelled to carry home his intended speech in his head or his pocket. His comrades, however, in other parts of the kingdom are not so easily put down. The dominant party of the National Society have framed a petition to both Houses of Convocation praying for that "liberty of Churchmen which is sanctioned and commended by the order and practice of the Church"—or in other words, the same freedom of action which the Committee of Council on Education have conceded, to all other religious communities in the kingdom, Papists not excepted. The *Times* laments this sectarian zeal which it nevertheless admits to be conscientious. But neither the *Times* nor any of its daily competitors can discover in this very fact, a reason for leaving educational duties in the hands of the people themselves. Any national system for this country, either with or without religious teaching, is unpracticable—and surely, whilst all classes are prospering in physical respects, there can be little fear that education will be underrated.

The Overland Mail brings news from Rangoon. The Burmese have made another attempt to retake Martaban, and have failed. The Anglo-Indian troops being well housed and supplied have not suffered more in health during the rainy season, than is usual, under similar conditions, at most stations in India. Our forces are quiet—the only activity is on the side of the Burmese. Meanwhile, the disposition of the native population, the Peguans, towards us is extremely favourable, a fact not to be wondered at, considering the tyranny they have uniformly suffered under the rule of the Court of Ava. "The most perplexing period of the war," as the *Times* remarks, will be found at its close. Already, we observe, there is a talk of annexation. It will probably end in this, sooner or later.

A TEMPORARY DAMPER.

"NOT so fast—slacken that heedless pace!" is the warning voice of Heaven's dispensations during the past week. To men who have neither faith in, nor conception of, more than meets the eye, the sudden overcasting of a sunny prospect, like that which has dashed the gay spirits of Old England, must be a cruel perplexity. But yesterday, every appearance betokened plenty—profusion. A summer extraordinarily bright had brought to golden maturity the ample crops. Already the play of the sickle had commenced, simultaneously, too, in all parts of the kingdom. Another fortnight, as we thought, and every barn would be bursting, every stack-yard full. Bread for the next year's consumption would be stored up in abundance—and the people of the land might "eat, drink, and be merry." How changed the aspect of things just now! At the most inopportune moment possible, to our poor seeming, and when least wanted for any good that they could do, howling winds and drenching rain pay us an unexpected visit—and having "casually dropped in" at a most inconvenient season, persist in staying with us two whole days. What havoc! What waste! Why the previous munificence of Nature, if, in a few hours, that which has been elaborated with so much care, which has prospered till now under various "skyeey influences," which has been so assiduously and at such expense tended by the husbandman, and which excited in his bosom such large, but reasonable hopes, is, to a great extent, damaged, and in part, at least, destroyed? What a loss does there appear to be of foregoing preparations! To what end were those too flattering promises, when bitter disappointment is the result? Such thoughts as these are very apt to start up and harass us—and we must say that there is some solid comfort in the belief that all this happens, not of caprice, not by chance, not merely and only because secondary laws are inexorable—but of design, and with a view to higher interests than those which have perished before our eyes. What that design is we may be quite unable to determine—and when we dogmatise most freely upon it, may altogether mistake—but, at least, we may draw some consolation from the good which will unquestionably accrue from this check upon our career of national prosperity.

A decided check that career has sustained beyond all doubt, but not so disastrous as some alarmists would lead us to suppose. The wheat crops, ripened too rapidly under a scorching July sun, show but an imperfectly developed ear, and the late rains have somewhat damaged in quality that which was already deficient in quantity. Should the weather "take up," and continue fine during the remainder of the month, the mischief done by "the pelting and pitiless storm" will probably be far less serious than was feared. But the accounts represent the potato crops as more extensively affected by disease than for several years past. This valuable esculent, whether deteriorated in constitution, as animals are wont to be, by too luxurious feeding, combined with negligence of treatment, or whether preyed upon by some insect tribe, ready, "like fierce barbarians,"

to take advantage of a neighbour's weakness, seems once again threatened with extinction. In the southern and western counties of England, in Ireland, in some parts of Scotland, and pretty generally on the continent, the disease is making rapid progress, and the loss, to a considerable extent, of this favourite supplement to the poor man's loaf, will materially diminish the supply of cheap and wholesome food. Some rise in prices has already taken place, and will probably continue. Bread, the staff of life, will absorb a larger proportion of the working men's weekly wages, and less money will remain to be laid out in articles of clothing and furniture. The Home market for manufacture will be less thriving and buoyant than of late, and frugality will have to be practised by many an operative, caution by many a manufacturer, to "make both ends meet." This, let us hope, will be the extreme limit of the reverse we have experienced.

We needed a check, and we are in a condition to bear one. Last week, we noticed the testimony borne by a correspondent of the *Times*, corroborated by authentic evidence from other sources, to the singular prosperity of the working-classes in the northern manufacturing districts. This week we have a similar letter from "A Looker-on" in the neighbourhood of Bedford, setting forth many unequivocal signs that the tenant-farmer is thriving, and that the agricultural labourer is comfortable beyond all former experience. In the northern division of Northumberland, we hear Earl Grey descending, in glowing terms, upon the improved condition of the cottages of the rural poor. The immense emigration to Australia, stimulated by the gold discoveries, still proceeding, and likely to continue at the same, or even an increased rate, for some years to come, sensibly relieves the labour-market in every part of the kingdom. The agriculturists have already felt this; still more have English farm servants benefited this year by the absence of Irish competitors. Their harvest wages are therefore somewhat higher, and it is generally supposed that their ordinary earnings through the year will be permanently larger. Our farmers, too, begin to see that money expended judiciously in work upon the soil, produces a sure and ample return. The poor-rate diminishes—the vicissitudes of the seasons are, in a measure, counteracted—every available spot is brought under culture—and the grateful soil repays the labour bestowed upon it in richer profusion. It only remains now for the "agricultural mind" to borrow that aid from science which it has been too much in the habit of looking for to legislative protection. There are sources of wealth lying within easy reach which require only moderate skill and enterprise to open up. There are natural laws which may be made to do most of this world's drudgery, while man, instead of leading the life of a slave, may find sufficient employment in tending the action of machinery. The day, surely, is not far distant when the field, and the mine, equally with the factory, will witness the substitution of mechanical power for that of men, in all operations, demanding a greater outlay of strength than our physical constitution can well afford.

The temporary check with which we have been visited, may be more necessary to the future welfare of this nation, than, at first blush, would appear. What with the constant influx of gold, the rolling tide of emigration, the rapid growth of a colony at the Antipodes, the consequent expansion of commerce, the increase of employment, the higher wages to be commanded by labour lightened of unnatural competition, and the absorption of pauperism, we were likely enough to become heedless, and to forget the wisely-ordered mutability of human affairs. The sea before us was so smooth, so glittering, so unrippled, as might well have tempted us to venture beyond our depth, and to rush headlong into schemes and undertakings which might have terminated in wide-spread ruin. Too long a course of uninterrupted prosperity is dangerous to nations as to individuals. Like Jeshurun of old, when they "wax fat, they kick." A thriving people are very apt to be a meddling and a quarrelsome people—not because their interests, either real or fancied, are provocative of such a temper, but because their rulers, taking advantage of the political apathy which social prosperity induces, hurry them into collision with other powers, and found their own fame or fortune upon the confusion which ensues. Perhaps, therefore, it is quite as well for us that a slight reverse should have overtaken us before our affairs had got into a state of inextricable perplexity.

Absolute monarchs, like those on the continent of Europe, and Governments, like our own, holding office in defiance of public opinion, have most reason to dread a deficient harvest. The storm of Wednesday and Thursday last had ominous and threatening tones for their ears. Scarcity is sure to be accompanied by political discontent, and where there is a will to do it, there are plenty of abuses to drive at. Such a serious warning as we have just experienced will induce a degree of sober anxiety not very inviting to financial empiricism, nor favourable to political legerdemain. The

buffoonery which we tolerate after dinner has quite another aspect when our minds are troubled with counting-house forebodings. Mr. Disraeli will not find his path any the smoother for what is now occurring. Just at the present moment rain would prove a sterner foe to him than a hostile majority. It was the potato rot that vanquished Peel. It does not require half so heavy a calamity to crush Derby. A few more wet days would dissolve his Administration.

'LIST, OH 'LIST!

DRUMHEAD epistles and mess-room oratory are coming into vogue with the extension of soldiering to the million. The Earl of Ellenborough indites a letter to "the guardians, churchwardens, and overseers" of the Winchcombe union, expounding the advantages of enlistment in the militia; the Earl of Harewood makes an agricultural dinner the occasion of "a few remarks" on the same subject; and the Duke of Cleveland invites, *inter alia*, none other than Joseph Pease, the Darlington Quaker, to put on the recruiting sergeant's ribanda. The walls of probably every borough in the kingdom are placarded with invitations to men of five feet four in stature, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, to enlist in the local corps, for a bounty of £8, to be paid by instalments of twenty shillings at enlistment, and two shillings per month subsequently, during good conduct; besides the munificent payment of seven and sevenpence per week when on service. It is time to commence our watch and chronicle of militia operations and influences.

It is already demonstrated that the patriotic ardour for which the militia was to be the vent, and which was to be the motive power of that machinery, has quite evaporated. Six months since—if newspaper correspondence is to be believed—Englishmen of all classes were burning with impatience to train themselves in the use of arms for the defence of their homes and altars against an enemy alike reckless of danger and morality. The whole commercial community were eager to lay down their pens for rifles—artizans, the tools of their constructive craft for the implements of human defacement—and husbandmen to reverse the predicted process by beating their sythes into swords and their hayforks into pikes. The literati were to become the troubadours of a holy war, and the ministers of all religions to unite in blessing the banners of an embattled people. We have never denied that there was a faint and transitory pretext for these representations. While Europe stood aghast, in the first blush of indignant terror, at the liberticide perpetrated by the army of France under Louis Napoleon, England felt a not unnatural, though exaggerated apprehension for her own security, and an honourable, though misdirected impulse to take her place with the nationalities threatened by a league of hereditary and usurping despots. A cheap and tolerant scheme of citizen soldiery would probably have been adopted at that moment with but feeble expressions of dissent.

The presentation of a militia bill, however, and the contemplated rejection of volunteer auxiliaries, acted upon the defence-of-England mania like the prick of a pin upon a bubble. The bill became an act of Parliament only by the votes of an heterogeneous majority, in the face of unflinching opposition from members representing a vast electoral majority, and of 1,400 petitions, subscribed by more than 250,000 persons. Now that the beat of the drum is heard, summoning intending warriors to the muster, the delusion finally explodes. At the cry of "Who'll serve the Queen?" military ardour dies out of all decent people. A Saturday afternoon's drill, under elected officers, in a fancy uniform, with no stronger incentives than the hope of honorary distinction, is felt to be quite a different thing from the oath of obedience, three weeks' camp or barrack life, yellow cuffs and bobtails, and the punishment of disobedience by the "cat." The bounty of six pounds contracts to the appreciable value of one, since only that proportion is payable in the hand. Sixpence a week is no great temptation to men in employ, with the chance of losing that constant occupation by three weeks' compulsory service at the compensatory price of twenty-two shillings and ninepence. Patriotism cannot afford to display itself on these terms. The vagrant and the dissolute may no doubt be retained by the lure of periodical quarters at "all houses of persons selling brandy, strong waters, cyder, wine, or matheglin, by retail." Besides these, we know of no class but that of the agricultural labourer from which to furnish the required host. A peasantry earning at the most ten shillings per week, and in a state of slavish dependence on their masters, may, no doubt, be safely reckoned upon for the perfunctory service required. The Earl of Ellenborough touched a responsive chord when he reminded landlords and tradesmen that the militia-man's bounty would just pay his two years' rent, and his debt at the shops. And Lord Lieutenant Harewood made a confession in which the custodiers of all manufacturing counties will

join, when he acknowledged himself "in a fix" as to the raising of 3,700 gallant youths from the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is to the vagabondage and serfdom of our country that its defence from invasion is to be entrusted.

Such being the composition of the militia force now in course of enlistment, the worst apprehensions may be entertained of its moral influences. Men cannot be brought into contact like a heap of stones, nothing coming of it. They will infallibly affect each other greatly for the better or worse. How the classes we have indicated will demean themselves on muster, may be faintly conceived from what is seen at our races and rustic wakes. Every lust will be inflamed by the stimulus of example, the absence of counteracting influences, and the opportunity of indulgence. The cunning dissoluteness of the towns will mingle with and animate the stolid brutishness of the country. The town or district once afflicted with the company, for three weeks, of such guests, will be ready to buy off a repetition of the visit, as scarcely less disastrous than a foreign invasion. The highest officers of the American militia—a force incomparably superior in its composition to ours—unite in representing the musters as "prejudicial to the morals of the community; assemblies of idle and dissipated persons, making idlers and drunkards rather than soldiers; attended, under the most favourable circumstances, with riot, drunkenness, and every species of immorality; always scenes of the lowest and most destructive description, where nothing is acquired but the most pernicious habits." The late Parliament was abundantly warned of these facts and probabilities. It chose, however, to persevere with a project to which it had hastily committed itself; and the public must pay the cost thereof in a quarter of a million of money, and an inestimable amount of demoralization.

"NAPOLEON THE LITTLE."

THE *fête* of the eagles is over, and the Empire is not proclaimed. In his *fêtes* the nephew seeks to surpass the uncle, and succeeds. By the aid of science and modern appliances Napoleon the Less beats Napoleon the Elder, and, like Caracalla, may boast of giving more magnificent spectacles than his predecessors. He is the *facilis princeps* of modern showmen. Every now and then, when anything is in the wind, Paris is the scene of a grand *fête*, got up with all the taste and dramatic skill for which Frenchmen have a name. As in the Roman games drums were beaten to drown the groans of the dying gladiators, so the French President would fain conceal the iniquities of his *régime* behind the excitement of popular spectacles. He marches forward to his ambitious schemes under cover of a *feu de joie*. But amidst all these efforts to purchase popular applause, he has had one special aim in view—the conciliation of the military power. In the Champ de Mars, where the army received its eagles, and on the Place de la Concorde, where the standards of the National Guard were presented with due pomp and solemnity, this design is equally evident and equally unsuccessful. Both branches of the French national force appear to have exhibited the minimum of enthusiasm on behalf of the President—both probably would desert his side if the popular will should unmistakably declare itself in another direction.

The *fête* of Sunday was one huge theatrical pretence. The National Guards to which the colours were presented were not those of 1848, but a force since selected from citizens most favourable to Napoleonic ideas, and officered by military men. Yet even they could not be worked up to the requisite pitch of devotion to their chief. The ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbe Duguerry, both members of the Peace Congress. Then followed a mock naval engagement on the Seine—a real frigate being moored in the narrow stream, but unable even to furl its sails. Quite in character with the rest of the day's proceedings was M. Bonaparte's sally into the midst of the people without an escort, after the fashion of his uncle's celebrated appeal to the military. The scenic representation of crossing the Alps could vie with the Surrey Gardens pyrotechnic displays, and the illuminations were chiefly remarkable for the abstinence of the shopkeepers in doing their part—the government offices enjoying quite a monopoly of brilliancy. To complete the picture, we have a delusive amnesty—the product of the President's "magnanimity."

Sad would be the prospect for the future lot of France could we believe that the virtue and intelligence of the nation were deluded by this acted lie. There is reason to believe otherwise. The popular apathy covers a feeling of disgust which has recently found expression in the electors for the Council-General. The French people refuse to accept the gift of universal suffrage, bestowed to enable the usurper the better to forward his designs. If they do not move to overturn the puppet-Emperor, they, at least, will no longer be his tools. They offer their silent protest against

the mockery by refusing to vote. So marked, so general has been the abstinence from voting, that many districts have not elected members of the Councils at all; and, singularly enough, the most marked have been those which are said to have received the President with the wildest enthusiasm on his recent visit to Strasburg. Thus the disgust for the huge pretence which holds authority in France, is working its way down from the educated and middle classes to those beneath them. They are even indifferent to his assumption of Imperial honours—satisfied, apparently, that nothing will prevent the ultimate downfall of the unprincipled adventurer. The real state of feeling may be gathered from the patronage once again bestowed by the President upon the Socialists, and his permission of the publication of M. Proudhon's work.

Gladly do we turn for a moment from such dishonouring exhibitions of human nature to a scene of hearty genuine humanity—reminding us of the necessity of discriminating between the French people and those who rule them. We read of the distribution of bills amongst the populace at the recent *fête*, advising them to remember and revenge Waterloo, and we can easily imagine that should other means fail the President will, in accordance with these indications, have recourse to some desperate scheme for maintaining his position. Happily the people are no more like their fathers of the last century than is the nephew like the uncle. The anti-British feeling has died away, and is not to be recalled by inflammatory handbills. In another column will be found an interesting communication from Mr. Vincent, giving the *finale* in that interesting episode in the proceedings of the Peace Congress of last year—the visit of a number of French workmen. We believe that the sentiments so eloquently expressed by the sons of labour in the French metropolis largely impregnate the whole working population of Paris. Such interesting scenes are the truest prognostics of the speedy downfall of the present régime; for it is evident that the last card of Louis Napoleon—a foreign war—will meet with little sympathy from the great bulk of the population.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—The reports of the Great Western and North-Western railway meetings disclose the important fact, that a proposition has been unanimously made by the North-Western to the Great Western Board for an amalgamation of the two companies; with the further suggestion that "the Midland Company be invited to concur in the arrangement generally in manner and in terms to be settled with them." To this proposition the Great Western has, it seems, given a very cautious reply. First of all it says that the proposition comes rather late to be really useful now that the companies have in their rivalries spent millions that an union some years ago would have saved; next it is of opinion that amalgamation is not the best manner of settling present disputes and contests; thirdly, it doubts whether Parliament would sanction such a junction; fourthly, it argues that the money terms of amalgamation cannot be fairly fixed until the traffic of its new lines be tested; and, lastly, it has its fears whether negotiation on the subject may not damage its parliamentary case for legislative sanction to those Shrewsbury arrangements, whereby it still hopes to reach the Mersey, and compete for the Liverpool traffic. These three companies, says the *Daily News*, have a paid-up capital of not less than fifty-two millions sterling, with further powers of raising money still unexhausted. Their union would, therefore, constitute by far the greatest corporation yet known—its capital would be the largest—its proprietary would be far the most numerous—its field of operation would be far the most extensive—and the influence derivable from its expenditure, its patronage, and its proprietary, would be enormous.

A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE.—About four months ago, a young man from Lincoln, named Bealby, took a house and shop in High-street, Boston, and furnished and fitted it up as for a grocer. On Good Friday he married a respectable female from Spilsby, and brought her to his new house. After two or three days, he proposed to his wife that, before they opened shop, they should visit some relations of his in Scotland. She assented, and he took her to Liverpool. On arriving there he secured a passage for himself and wife for New York, and having sailed, half the voyage was made before the wife discovered the imposition. The smallpox, the measles, and the ship-fever broke out on board, and the husband was attacked with the first and the wife with the last. On landing at New York, the husband, instead of engaging in any business, lived in idleness, till all his money was expended. He then determined on proceeding to California, but his wife having no faith in him, refused to accompany him, and decided on returning to England. To accomplish this, having no funds, she donned a garb that would ensure her from insult, and obtained an engagement as cook's mate on board a vessel bound for Old England. (The cook himself was a man of colour.) She reached her destination without accident, in the exclusive possession of her secret, a few days since. Her steps were immediately directed homeward, and the last fifty-seven miles she travelled on foot, doing it in 29 hours, passing through Boston about ten o'clock on Sunday night, in her sailor's attire, and arriving at Spilsby, the home of her parents, at two o'clock on Monday morning.

POLITICAL AND ELECTORAL NEWS.

A CABINET COUNCIL is to be held at Osborne, on Wednesday (this day). Then and there Ministers will have to intimate to their Royal Mistress the time at which they think the new Parliament ought to meet, and assign their reasons for the conclusion they have arrived at on that head. If—as rumours diligently circulated, with a view to ascertain the possible patience and endurance of the public have led people to believe—it is the intention of Ministers to put off as long as possible the evil day on which they are to confront the new House of Commons, all the command of countenance possessed even by Mr. Disraeli will be tasked while he attempts to mislead his Sovereign into a belief that the tardy and procrastinating tactics of himself and colleagues are either safe or decorous.—*Daily News*.

A son of Mr. Herniman, editor of the *Newcastle Journal*, has recently received an appointment as Inspector of Government Schools, with a salary of £500.—*Carlisle Journal*.

INEQUALITY OF THE REPRESENTATION.—A writer in the *Times* commends to the attention of the Minister—whoever he may be—that shall confer on us the blessing of a new Reform Bill the following election results:—

ATHLONE.	
Keogh	87
Laves	10
CASHMEL.	
O'Brien (Sir T.)	60
M'Garel	19
ENNIS.	
Fitzgerald	59
Mahon, O'Gorman	46
MALLOW.	
Norriys, Sir D.	59
Eustace	44
NEW ROSS.	
Duffy	81
Lambert	36

I know not (he says) whether in all or any of these cases the poll was brought to an untimely close by the resignation of one of the candidates, but if the above figures give us a fair specimen of the electoral force of these constituencies, I would ask on which of the two grand principles, intelligence or numbers, do they claim the right of sending members to the Imperial Parliament?

THE REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—An address has been issued by Mr. William Cobbett, recently released from the Queen's Bench Prison, and whose brother, Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, has recently been elected. Mr. W. J. Fox and Mr. Heald are still in the field. It is stated that Mr. Fox has received the promises of a majority of the electors.

WIGTOWN BURGHS ELECTION.—Criminal proceedings have been commenced at the instance of the public prosecutor (Mr. Black, P. F., Wigtown), against eight persons, charged with having falsely sworn the oath of possession at this election. These eight votes were given for Sir John M'Taggart.—*Scottish Press*.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—Petitions against the following returns will, it is said, be presented upon the opening of Parliament:—Mr. Ball for the County Carlow, by Captain Bunbury; Mr. Remonde for Waterford County, by Mr. Hutchinson; the Hon. Cecil Lawless for Clonmel Borough, by Mr. Barton; Mr. Scully, of Tipperary County, by Captain Otway. The *Cork Examiner* (Liberal and Catholic journal) laments that, in the late general election, "the recklessness of all former days has been outdone by the electors (of Ireland), in conferring the distinction of M.P. on an adventurer after adventurer."

LORD PALMERSTON AND HIS TENANTRY.—Lord Palmerston is accused by the *Freeman's Journal* of having used all his influence at the late election in the county of Sligo to favour the Derbyite candidates; but it appears that the "influence" amounted to the expression of a hope that his tenants would vote for Gore and Booth; and he declared at the same time that they might vote directly opposite if they thought proper.

LORD LONDON has addressed a lachrymose letter to his tenantry on the Boyle, Rockingham, Elphin, and Sligo estates, upbraiding them with ingratitude for voting against his wishes, especially as he had done so much in remitting rents, and had spent "£400,000 in lasting improvements!"

MR. QUARLY HIGGINS, M.P. for Mayo, is reported to be dangerously ill.

RALPH BERNAL, Esq.—The Liberal electors of Rochester intend presenting a testimonial to their late representative.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The *Liverpool Chronicle* circulates a rumour that Baron Rothschild, at length convinced that the retention of his seat, without permission to discharge the duties attached to it, is a useless honour, will resign when Parliament meets, and Mr. Cardwell will be brought forward in his stead.

LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.—There are ninety-nine lawyers in the new House of Commons, of whom eighty-four are or have been barristers, and fifteen are or have been solicitors. Seventy-two lawyers were unsuccessful, making the total number of lawyer candidates at the last election no less than 166.—*Law Times*.

MR. WARREN, Q.C., of the Northern circuit, has, it is understood, received the appointment of Recorder of Hull, vacant by the late sudden death of Mr. T. C. Grainger, M.P.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, in place of Mr. Bernal, seems likely to

be a trial question for the present Government. The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"It is notorious that the Ministry are extremely anxious to nominate a 'Peelite' or Liberal Conservative, in the hope of conciliating the neutrals, and of thus avoiding a damaging defeat at the very opening of the campaign. This device does not look like the proud consciousness of strength; and it contrasts very unfavourably with the confident bearing of the Whig section of the Opposition, who have already announced the intention of bringing forward, as their candidate for the vacant office, the late amiable, intelligent, and deservedly popular President of the Poor Law Board, the Right Honourable M. T. Baines." The *Standard*, however, denies that it can "in any sense be regarded as a trial question," and quotes precedents. On the Tory side there are, it is said, a host of clamorous applicants for the place, amongst others, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Floyer, Mr. H. K. Seymour, Captain Boldero, and Mr. T. Mackenzie.

MR. MACAULAY.—The *Scotsman* says:—"We regret to learn, and to announce, that Mr. Macaulay's health is not yet in such a state as to permit the hope of his being able to address his constituents on an early day."

AN UNFORTUNATE EX-M.P.—Mr. Hewitt Bridgman, for many years the Liberal representative for the borough of Ennis, lies paralyzed and dangerously ill, in King's College Hospital. The wants of the unfortunate gentleman, who is closing his 80th year, are at present administered to by a few friends who but faintly knew him in his prosperity.

REPRESENTATION OF DURHAM.—Mr. H. W. Fenwick, a barrister, and the late unsuccessful Liberal candidate for Sunderland, and Lord Adolphus Vane, Derbyite, have both issued addresses announcing their intention to become candidates. Mr. Fenwick is in favour of progressive reform. In his address he says:—

I am in favour of a large and comprehensive system of national education, which, based upon religion, as all education should be, may yet be participated in by every class of the community, without danger or offence to their respective creeds.

I am most desirous to see an extension of the suffrage, co-extensive with the increase of population and the growing intelligence of the people. Such a measure, however, would be valueless unless accompanied by a system of voting which should enable every elector fearlessly and conscientiously to exercise the trust confided to him by the constitution.

Lord A. Vane, it will be recollected, unsuccessfully contested the borough at the recent election. He promises to "give an independent support to Lord Derby's Government as long as I deem the measures brought forward by them beneficial to the country at large." He also lays great stress upon his Protestantism:—

The late events in Ireland have tended more than ever to convince me that Protestants must unite together to defend the faith of this country from aggression or attack, which I consider, from the proceedings of the Roman Catholic clergy, it is no idle chimera to state is impending.

THE CHEAP COLONIAL AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION, says the *Athenaeum*, finding that "the influence of the society has already produced sensible effects in promoting the objects in view, and might be extended much wider by the possession of funds for the purpose of collecting, printing, and circulating information," have resolved to give to the association a larger basis, by admitting all persons into its ranks who are favourable to the general purpose, on payment of a small yearly subscription. This step goes to disprove the assertion—lately made against it—that the association was disposed to work in secret, and to rely on official influence rather than on public support for the contemplated reform. Under its new form the association promises to be even more active and influential than before. Earl Granville has accepted the presidency, and Don Manuel de Yeasi, the new honorary secretary, has begun the subscriptions by a liberal donation of a hundred pounds. At a meeting held at the room of the Society of Arts on Tuesday last, the association adopted what may be called a programme of opinion, on which to appeal to the general public for support, in the four following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:—

1. That it appears to this association that all the arguments used by Mr. Rowland Hill in favour of the justice of an uniform rate of postage apply certainly to colonial, and probably to foreign correspondence.

2. That the cost of conveyance, as was proved by Mr. Rowland Hill, depends upon the number of letters, and not upon the distance, and that, therefore, the justice of an uniform rate is evident.

3. That the association welcomes the recognition of this principle in the recent adoption of uniform rates for printed papers to some of our colonies.

4. That the simplicity and convenience of pre-payment also appear to apply to colonial and foreign correspondence.

FATAL FIRE AT POPLAR.—At a fire which consumed a large amount of property at 3, Wellington-place, West India Dock-road, Poplar, on Saturday morning, the numerous inmates had a narrow escape. Some made an attempt to slide down the stairs, but were driven back again, and as a last expedient were compelled to get out of the top windows. Unfortunately, two persons, Franks, a mariner, and Nightingale, a pensioner, were unable to effect their escape, and both perished in the flames.

RUINOUS COMPETITION.—The competition between the Leeds Northern and the York and North Midland and Berwick Companies seems to have reached the acme. The latter are now actually offering to convey passengers from Leeds to Newcastle and back, via York (338½ miles in all), for 2s.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BELGIUM.

The boisterous state of the weather did not prevent her Majesty putting to sea on Wednesday morning last. At six o'clock the squadron in the Downs weighed anchor, and arrived at Antwerp at half-past six o'clock, p.m. Upon passing Flushing the Royal standard was saluted by the cannon of the fortification. Shortly after her Majesty's arrival at Antwerp, his Majesty the King of the Belgians proceeded in his barge on board the "Victoria and Albert," and remained there to dine. On Thursday the Queen landed, amidst a great multitude, who received her respectfully—and, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, proceeded to the Palace at Laecken, where they arrived at eleven. The weather was dismal. In spite of the showers, however, her Majesty at four o'clock proceeded in an open carriage, accompanied by the King, for a drive around the neighbourhood of Brussels. The Royal carriages drove up to the Rous de la Madeleine, round the boulevards, past the park and palace, and then returned to Laecken. Though the Belgians do not cheer for Royalty as we do, the removal of the hat and the polite salutation proved that it was not from any want of loyalty to their Sovereign, or from any indifference to his illustrious guest, they withheld their acclamations. The Royal party returned to Laecken about six o'clock, and at seven the King had a small and very select dinner party. The quidnuncs, who can see farther into a milestone than other people, are discussing the arrangements for a matrimonial alliance between the Royal families in the younger branches, while others think that the interests of the Orleans family are deeply concerned in this occurrence of two crowned heads at the dinner table at Laecken. On Friday the Queen again went to Brussels, and breakfasted at the Palace. The young princes went on foot through some of the streets, and returned in the course of the day. The Queen afterwards received the *corps diplomatique*.

On Saturday the Royal party left Laecken, proceeded by train to Antwerp, and visited the Exhibition of pictures and sculptures, with which the Queen seemed greatly pleased. She then proceeded to the Musée, where the great works of Rubens, several Vanduycks, a Titian, some specimens of Snyders and De Nos, are preserved, and, after a stay of about half an hour, visited the Cathedral, in order to see the *chef-d'œuvre* of Rubens—"The Descent from the Cross"—which, with its companion, has just undergone the process of cleaning—that is, re-varnishing, lackering, &c. Thence the Queen went to the Palais, where she partook of a *déjeuner à la fourchette*, to which only the members of the Royal suite and a limited circle of *attachés* of the Court were invited. At 2 o'clock the Royal carriages, with the Queen and King, drove to the stairs on the quay. The party then embarked, and about 3 the squadron got under weigh, with the King of the Belgians on board. For more than a mile the whole line of quays was densely thronged, and there must have been 50,000 people witnessing the departure of the squadron.

About 4 o'clock the Royal squadron arrived off Lillo and Doel, the forts which mark the termination of the Belgian and the commencement of the Dutch territories, in the Scheldt. Here a very fine Dutch 36-gun frigate was anchored in waiting to receive the Queen with all honours, having an admiral's flag flying; and here, also, the King Leopold, and the Duke of Brabant, and the Count de Flandre, took their leave of the Queen, and returned to Antwerp by railway at 6 o'clock. The squadron proceeded to Flushing, but the night was dark and threatening, and the yachts returned to Terneuse, further up the river, where they anchored, leaving the men of war in Flushing-roads. It blew heavily during Sunday, and the fleet did not stir, though all the squadron had steam up at 7 o'clock.

On Monday morning the fleet left the Scheldt, hugging the French coast, and passing within about 7 miles of Dover. The weather was thick, but the wind moderate.

A sad accident occurred on board the "Ravensbourne" steamer as she was passing the royal yacht. The passengers being anxious to testify their loyalty to their Queen, the ship's signal cannonade was fired as the "Ravensbourne" went by, and on the second cartridge being rammed in, the cartridge exploded, and blew off the hands and otherwise injured an old seaman named John Castle. He was instantly sent on board the "Retribution," where, no doubt, he will receive all the attention his case demands.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We understand that orders have been received at Balmoral, which render it certain that her Majesty will reach her Highland home on Wednesday, the 1st of September. In all probability, the court will arrive in Edinburgh on the evening of Tuesday, the 31st inst., and leave on the following morning for Balmoral. We have not heard which route her Majesty intends taking on her way to the north, but it is most likely that the east coast line will be preferred.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN INTERMENT ACT.—The vestry of St. Pancras, on Wednesday last, resolved that a new burial-ground be provided for the parish, by virtue of the new act. Mr. W. D. Cooper said that the fees to the incumbents would remain as heretofore, but the vestry, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, could revise those fees, or substitute an annual salary in place of them [hear]. The act also provided that the incumbent receiving the fees was bound, either personally or by proxy, to perform the service.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

By advices from Boston to the 4th inst., we learn that the newspapers are much more moderate in their tone when discussing the fisheries' question, and the excitement appears to have abated considerably throughout the Union.

A great number of people assembled on the 31st., to see the steam-frigate "Mississippi" get under weigh for the fishing grounds. Contrary to general expectation, she left the port without making any demonstration. The fitting out of the frigates "Columbia" and "Savannah" was proceeding with great activity. The fishing schooner "Northern Light," had been boarded by a British cutter, and requested not to fish within three miles of the land, headland to headland; the line was marked out in presence of the captain and crew. The fishing schooner "Helen Maria" was boarded by a British cutter near Sable Island, and on some fresh bait being found on board, was seized and taken into Pubrico. The crew of the captured vessel alleged that they were not fishing, and had no intention of evading the treaty, but were short of supplies, and had put in for them. The fishing schooner "Union" had also been seized for a violation of the fisheries' treaty, and taken into Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island. In the St. John's Admiralty Court, on the 28th, presided over by Judge Hazen, the schooner "Coral," her tackle, apparel, and furniture, with the cargo found on board at the time of seizure, were declared to be forfeited to her Majesty for fishing within the prohibited line. The vessel has since been sold.

In the Senate, on the 2nd, a message was received from the President, in answer to Mr. Mason's resolution calling for information respecting the fisheries, transmitting a report of the Acting-Secretary of State, and stating that Commander Perry, with the steam-frigate "Mississippi," had been despatched there to protect American rights. Mr. Cass moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The greater part of the correspondence accompanying the message has been printed heretofore, as it embraces all that has taken place on the subject since 1823, a large part of which was sent to the Senate in February, 1845. The following letter is, however, interesting:—

MR. CRAMPTON TO MR. WEBSTER.

Washington, July 5.

Sir,—I have been directed by her Majesty's Government to bring to the knowledge of the Government of the United States a measure which has been adopted by her Majesty's Government to prevent a repetition of the complaints which have so frequently been made of the encroachment of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and of France upon the fishing grounds reserved by the convention of 1818. Urgent representations having been addressed to her Majesty's Government by the Governments of the North American provinces in regard to these encroachments, whereby the colonial fisheries are most seriously prejudiced, directions having been given by the Lords of her Majesty's Admiralty for stationing off New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, such a force of small sailing vessels and steamers as shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the infraction of the treaty. It is the command of the Queen that the officers employed should be specially enjoined to avoid all interference with vessels of all friendly Powers except where they are violating the treaty, and upon all occasions to avoid giving grounds of complaint by harsh or unnecessary proceedings where circumstances compel their arrest or seizure.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

JNO. F. CRAMPTON.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate for more than an hour in examination of the treaty of 1818, and in reading from the instructions and correspondence of the commissioners who negotiated that treaty, as well as the correspondence between the British Commissioner and Minister upon the subject, showing that the British construction was wholly untenable. He contended that the American construction was the proper one. He alluded to the importance of the interests engaged in the fisheries, and strenuously urged that they should be protected by all the power of the United States if necessary. Mr. Davis considered this movement on the part of Great Britain as intended as a stroke of policy which might result as a dangerous one, and the colonies might perhaps find out that the object they had in view was not to be advanced by it. He then examined the question of right, and pronounced the construction passed on the treaty by Great Britain as altogether erroneous. He did not think a war would grow out of this. He did not think Great Britain wanted a war, but if she did she could have it. He would never surrender any right to her. Mr. Hamlin considered that the conduct of Great Britain could not be submitted to without disgrace and dishonour. He had not concluded when the subject was postponed. Congress was to adjourn on the 31st August, whether the public business was done or not.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., of the eminent house of Baring Brothers, who is said to have been entrusted with peculiar powers by her Majesty's Government, to act as mediator between this country and the United States, in the difficult fisheries' question, took his departure on Saturday, in the steamer which left Liverpool for New York. The influence of the house of Baring Brothers in the United States is very considerable, and no doubt the honourable gentleman will succeed in bringing the matter in dispute to a satisfactory and amicable bearing. He has had several interviews with the Earl of Derby.

A meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce

was held on Saturday, for the purpose of considering the present state of our relations with the United States. Sir George Goodman, M.P., presided, and after a good deal of conversation it was determined to adjourn the meeting to Thursday next, many of those present wishing for further information before taking action in the matter.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF RAILWAYS.

(From the Daily News.)

In this month of half-yearly railway meetings, a glance at the results of railway traffic for the last six months will be an interesting retrospect, not only to those whose property is embarked in these undertakings, but to all who watch closely the march of those statistical facts that bear on national welfare.

Taking, then, the eleven great lines of England—viz., those either leading to, or actually centering in the metropolis—it would appear, that in the first half of the year 1852, as compared with the corresponding period of 1851, their receipts have been £4,587,036, as against £4,488,239; showing an increase in the whole of £98,797. But, as in that period 64 miles have been added to the length of these eleven lines, the mileage receipts have not, it is clear, gone on augmenting in the same proportion as the gross receipts: thus adding another to the many proofs we before had, that, however great may be the advantage to the public of extensions, branches, and spurs, it is on the main and original lines and schemes that proprietaries must rely for profit and dividend.

Descending, however, from these general results to particulars, the increased sum taken last half-year has, it will be found, been produced by seven of these eleven lines; viz., by the South-Eastern, £10,884; the Midland, £25,698; the Lancashire and Yorkshire, £34,529; the Eastern Counties, £14,931; the North Midland, £9,632; the York and Berwick, £3,727; and the Great Northern, £54,948. And of these particular cases of increase, those of the Midland, the North Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Eastern Counties, and the Great Northern, are encouraging, as showing the gradual development of traffic under the pressure of great competition for it; for in none of those five lines is there any mileage increase; and it is exactly in the instance of those two, the Midland and the Great Northern, where the rivalry has been greatest, that the increase in receipts has been largest, thus indicating, contrary to the opinion so frequently repeated at half-yearly meetings by the most eminent of railway chairmen, that competition is beneficial to railways, as to all other enterprises, if they will only compete fairly.

The falling-off in the traffic during the last half-year has been chiefly in the North-Western; and, what is remarkable, while there is a decrease of £46,419 in its receipts, there is an increase in its mileage of twenty-one miles. So, also, with the Great Western; there is a decrease of £2,048, and an addition of fifteen miles to its extent; and, with the South-Western, an increase of five miles has been followed by a decreased traffic of £1,296. In the case of the Brighton, the decrease is between five and six thousand, but the mileage has, we believe, been stationary. The antagonism between increased mileage and decreased receipts in the first half of 1852 is not, of course, cause and effect; and, as traffic is only gradually developed, it is quite possible that this increased mileage may hereafter turn out profitable—though experience is rather against any such expectation.

Part of this falling-off in these four cases is, no doubt, attributable to the loss of the Exhibition traffic which they enjoyed in 1851—for it is observable that the earliest impressions on receipts produced by that traffic were exactly on the lines on which there had been in 1852 a decreased take; part to the uncertainties of the weather and of the London season; and something, probably, in the case of the North-Western to severe competition on both eastern and western sides. The decrease, it must, however, be remarked, would have been more serious had it not been for the increasing receipts from merchandise—thereby showing that though the individual locomotion has been less, the general trade of the country has been progressive.

So far as the half-yearly accounts have yet appeared, it is inferable that the working expenses have increased in the last half-year. This is so in the North-Western, and Great Western; but is accounted for by part of the repairs arising during the Exhibition year not having been paid for until the first half of the current half-year. The effect of this increase in working charges, and of the decrease in receipts, on dividend in those two companies is, that, to maintain the rates formerly paid, very considerable sums have to be taken from the balances carried over, after payment of the dividend for the half-year ending December 31, 1851.

The result of the working of the half-year ending 30th of June last has not been beneficial, but quite the reverse, to prices, which, in many cases, had previously ruled unjustifiably high. But, on the whole, if some principle be laid down on the point of rests, there is not much to fear, and a great deal to hope. Companies are taking advantage of the abundance of capital, and reducing, as fast as practicable, the interest on their debt, which, as a general rule, amounts to one-third of their capital. The trade of the country is still, with the temporary exception of the woollen manufactory, increasing, and of that increase they will have the full advantage when they choose to abandon the silly system of excessive

competition, *trading*, and search after merchandise, that now prevails. People, put to extraordinary personal expense last year, are this summer economically inclined; but this stationary rule in 1862 is an exception to our general habits as a nation, and next year, in all probability, we will resume our locomotive propensities in full force, and of them railways will receive the benefit. And, sooner or later, rival companies will abate their extreme jealousies; for gradually experience is teaching them that a fair and reasonable competition is advantageous to all; and when at last, instead of the animosities and hostilities that now discredit railway management, reason shall have brought them to a general system of accommodation through booking, and of what is expressly termed "give and take," the surprise will be what they formerly were foolish enough to quarrel and waste their energies about. This period will not be postponed by a little present pressure such as we have detailed.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

The accounts from Ireland are improving. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Monday, says:—"I am happy to be enabled to state that, with one or two exceptions, the last advices from the country respecting the condition of the potato crop show unequivocal symptoms of improvement, and should the weather now take up there would be the almost certain prospect of the loss by the blight being at the worst no greater than that sustained last year. The accounts from Limerick state that the crop appears to have acquired a new vegetation, as the stalks, which had been black and withered, begin to look green and fresh as before the 'temporary blight.' In Sligo the crop is keeping better than was supposed, and from the present appearance of the 'white rock' sort there are hopes that there will be an abundant supply of that favourite esculent. From Galway the intelligence is still more satisfactory. All inquiries tend to the belief that the blight has been stayed."

In the western and southern parts of England the disease has much increased.

The potato disease has shown itself in some districts of France; and in Flanders it is said to be making as great ravages as it did three years since.

What is the cause of the potato blight? This question is again uppermost in the minds of the thoughtful, who apprehend the effects of the disease. Mr. Freeman Nuttall, a gentleman of Wieklow, who farms his own land, is one of these; and he has put forth a theory on the subject based on practical observations. He thinks that the disease does not arise from atmospheric influence, but from insects. It first shows itself in small black spots. The next point is, how to get rid of the insects. Mr. Freeman uses a bush-harrow over the crop, followed by lime, which he has found effective; and he publishes his views in order that the attention of scientific men may be directed to the subject.

Mr. James Cuthill, of Camberwell, however, attributes the potato blight to a totally different cause—long-continued ill-treatment of the tubers:—"The health of the potato depends on the wintering of the tuber. If taken care of in the winter it will take care of itself in the summer. At digging-up time all potatoes intended for seed should be left upon the ground until well greened by the sun and air, then laid in a cold, dry, and airy place, if possible, where they can be protected from frost. How, it may be asked, does this prevent the disease? In this way:—Every person must know that the slowest growing tree forms the hardest wood, and this is just the case with the potato wintered on my plan. When the tubers are placed as above directed they produce their shoots slowly and gradually, the stem becomes woody, with fine close fibres, so that the texture is strong and wiry; when once this condition is produced it is never altered, and it extends itself to the very summit of the haulm. This simple fact explains why autumn planted potatoes have been freest from the disease; the development of the shoots being slow, they acquire that woody texture which it is essential for the stem to have to defend it from the influence of the disease."

HINT FOR TOURISTS.—On the night of Sunday se'night, about ten o'clock, a gentleman staying at the Castle Inn, Wigmore, Herefordshire, retired to rest. As he was undressing a shilling accidentally dropped out of his waistcoat pocket and rolled under the bed. He lifted the valance to look for it, when, to his surprise, he found there concealed an Irish woman. He drew her from her hiding-place, and she was taken on the following morning before Colonel Colvin, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the Vagrant Act.—*Hereford Journal*.

REVIVAL OF THE FACTORY AGITATION.—At a meeting of seventy-six delegates, representing thirty-one districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire, held at Todmorden, on Sunday week, resolutions, of which the following are the substance, were adopted:—A determination to obtain a restoration of the limitation of ten hours per day, and fifty-seven-and-a-half hours per week for women and young persons; a declaration that nothing but a restriction of the moving power, under severe penalties, could secure the rights of the workers; and a resolution to apply to Parliament in the next session for an amended act to secure these objects. A managing and a general committee were appointed; a subscription was resolved upon; and the committees were directed on all subjects of importance to confer with Messrs. Oastler, Fielden, Stephens, H. Edwards, J. Cobbett, M.P., and Dr. Fletcher.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

THE CLEARANCES FROM THE PORT OF LONDON for the gold colonies of Australia during the past week again show an increase. They consisted of seven ships to Port Phillip, of an aggregate capacity of 3,760 tons, and of two ships for Sydney, of 1,526 tons. There were also two to Hobart-town, Van Diemen's Land, of a joint capacity of 832 tons. The exports likewise continue large, particularly of beer. The demand for passages has perhaps slightly abated, but the number of emigrants is still very large, and the total for the week from London alone is supposed not to have been much below 1,000.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—This most useful society despatched on Monday thirty-five young women to Melbourne, in the fine ship *Blackwall*, one of the best vessels and fastest sailers in Mr. Green's unrivalled fleet. The young women, whose generally superior appearance denoted the widening of the sphere in which the society is becoming useful, were mustered in the usual manner at Blackwall, under the superintendence of Mr. Haley, the secretary, the matron, Rev. Messrs. Jackson and Queckett, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbraham Taylor, the Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnsaid, and several members of the committee, and proceeded in a river steamer to Gravesend, where the *Blackwall* lay all ready for sea, with upwards of 100 passengers, all of the most respectable description, on board. All looked healthy and cheerful, and full of hope as to their future prospects. A few words of encouragement and advice were addressed to them by Mr. Taylor, who also read a most affectionate and kind letter from Mrs. S. Herbert; and the Rev. Mr. Jackson followed in an impressive exhortation. The visitors then adjourned to the principal cabin, where the hospitality of Mr. Green had provided an elegant luncheon, and some appropriate toasts were drunk, after which the company returned to town. The emigration movement has taken fast hold of the people of Hampshire. The Mayor of Romsey states that the applications he receives for advice from people wishing to emigrate are almost innumerable. The *Ballygeish* is about to sail from Southampton with 182 emigrants for Port Phillip, who are all of one class, according to Mr. Chisholm's plan. The passage money for each person is £21.

AUSTRALIAN REMITTANCE.—It is well known that Mrs. Chisholm, the founder of the Family Colonization Society, some time since organized a plan for remitting small amounts from Australian settlers to their friends at home—her husband collecting and remitting the loans of the society's emigrants, and the savings of those emigrants who wished to be joined by parents, wives, children, brothers, sisters, or other relations, she herself remaining to assist such relations to emigrate in an economical, safe, and decent manner, as well as to carry on the correspondence needful for discovering the relatives of long separated emigrants. In a letter to the *Times* she relates the success of the project:—

I am happy to say my faith in the generous and honest disposition of British emigrants, English, Scotch, and Irish, has not been shaken, and that I may look forward with confidence to a very early date when the remittance-connexion of the Australian emigrants will be eagerly competed for by the most respectable firms.

My husband writes me that the people are filled with joy at finding that they can safely send their earnings, and secure the passage of their friends. In seven weeks he received £3,000 in gold dust or cash, and confidently expects to remit £15,000 within twelve months, and could collect double that sum if he were able to visit the diggings. These remittances are not only from the emigrants sent out by the society, but from various persons of the humbler class who desire to be joined by their relations, and wish them to come out under my ship arrangements.

It is my intention to return to Australia in the early part of next year, and there endeavour to still further promote the reunion of families.

Fifty-two healthy and steady paupers have been selected by the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields to be sent to Australia—in accordance with the recent decision of the vestry.

FEMALE EMIGRANTS.—Useless fine ladies are completely out of place in Australia; they are not likely to marry. The number already in the colonies for educational purposes is overdone; they will not condescend to become servants; and they cannot get back to England. Reduced to a penniless condition, many have been driven to the necessity of offering what little service they have in their power to give for their food and shelter—if this could not be obtained, the alternative may be readily guessed. But for the introduction of industrious, unpretending girls, whether as wives or servants, there is scarcely any limit. The step is, however, a serious one, and cannot be recalled; once made, it must result in great good or great evil—there is nothing intermediate. The home, whenever found, will be a plentiful one, but it will be an industrious one. Indeed, without constant occupation, the life of a woman in the Australian bush would be insupportable. Shut out from the world, without other amusement than that arising from duty to her home, industry would become to her a necessary life. Such a life of solitude has, however, one great advantage—a few years only are requisite to accumulate sufficient to spend the remainder of life in the comforts of society.—*Earp's Gold Colonies of Australia*.

EFFORTS OF EMIGRATION.—At a hiring fair recently held in Wiltshire, there was not a sufficient "supply" of labourers to meet the "demand." Emigration seems to be fast turning the balance in favour of the wage-receivers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE METROPOLITAN COUNTIES.—The weather during the past week has been highly discouraging to the prospects of the farmer; a succession of showers and wind storms has prevailed. On Wednesday, the storm was so severe during the day as to cause a pretty general suspension of the labour, and at night to lay prostrate the greater portion of sheaves; so powerful, indeed, was the wind in some places as to carry away the sheaves a long distance from the field. On Thursday, the weather was equally boisterous. The difficulties of the harvest field, added to the losses created by blight, deprives the husbandman of those advantages which at one time lay before him, and should the weather continue for any lengthened period as it has been during the last few days, the losses will indeed be very severely felt by all. The rain has fallen so heavily as perfectly to saturate the corn lying on the ground, and the damage done is perfectly frightful. A fine harvest has been in a few days destroyed. Never a heavy crop, the quality is now dreadfully deteriorated, and the quantity reduced far below an average. In the parishes round Lewes, and especially those between Lewes and the coast, the damage is perfectly awful. Whole fields of barley are blown out, and the farmer's hopes perfectly destroyed. There is no mistake as to the fearful result of Wednesday's and Thursday's storm.—*Sussex Express*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—A vast quantity of oats and wheat has been cut down in this neighbourhood, but, owing to the continued daily showery weather, very little has been carried. The crops generally are heavy. Great complaints are made of the potatoes, the old disease appearing on so many of them. The turnips never were looking better.—*Leicester Mercury*.

WARWICKSHIRE.—During the past week the weather has been most unpropitious for harvest operations—torrents of rain having fallen, and at intervals accompanied by loud thunder and vivid lightning. So far as we have heard in this locality, no injury has been sustained by individuals, personally; but we fear that the growing crops may have been considerably damaged; in many parts they have been completely beaten down.—*Birmingham Journal*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—A farmer in this county has given to his labourers the produce of sixty acres of wheat, in consideration of leaving the straw and doing the work themselves. It is injured by the blight and mildew. The most fearful accounts are coming in from all quarters.—*Cambridge Journal*.

OXFORD.—In some districts there is a large quantity of barley in swarth, which must receive damage from the continuous rain: this is the best crop of our cereals this season, but we fear the quality must now be coarse; much mischief was done to this crop in the neighbourhood of Wheatley and Cuddesden by the hail storm of the 4th inst.; the barley being ripe, and the hailstones about the size of cherries, it had the effect of threshing out a quantity which, we heard, was estimated at three quarters to the acre, where the crop was good. The oat crop is next in bulk to the barley, but it has been almost all laid by the tempestuous weather.—*Oxford Journal*.

WILTSHIRE.—In the neighbourhood of Devizes harvest is pretty generally begun, and where the corn is not blighted the crop is good; but the blight is very prevalent, and is increasing on many farms, particularly on the hills. It has not been known to be so bad these forty-five years.—*Wiltshire Independent*.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—With the progress of the reaper we continue to receive sad accounts of the prevalence of the blight of the wheat crop. The complaints at our market on Friday last were so general that we fear few districts have escaped its effects.—*Herts Reformer*.

HANTS.—Much damage has been done to the corn crops and the fruit-trees, and in many cases we fear it will be found to be irreparable.—*Hampshire Independent*.

During the last week, we have had the opportunity of examining the crops over a range of about two hundred miles, extending from the middle of Somersetshire to Liverpool, through North Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire. Our impression is, that the appearance of the crops is very favourable, except as relates to potatoes and beans. The wheat crop appeared to us to be good, both in quantity and quality, and not much of it to be laid, except in very rich lands, as in the lower part of the vale of Evesham, above Tewkesbury.—*Liverpool Times of Thursday*.

WEST RIDING.—On the weather of the next few weeks depends the year's harvest. There is a splendid crop on the ground, but blight and mildew have already done considerable mischief, and the heavy rains of Wednesday and Thursday have extensively laid the corn. Yesterday, a bright sun and a brisk north wind did something to repair the evil. All now depends on the weather that Providence may grant to gather in the already ripened crops. The potatoes have suffered very extensive disease, and the deficiency of this root will cause a larger demand on the cereal produce.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The weather, for several days, has very unfavourably illustrated the fickleness of our climate. The sickle had commenced in many quarters, upon one of the most abundant crops of wheat—finely and thickly in the ear—that has gladdened the country for a generation; when heavy rains and storms arrested the reaper's progress, beating down the grain, and doing considerable damage

to that cut, which being heated in the glowing sunshine that bursts forth between the pelting showers, is "growing" considerably.—*Monmouth Merlin.*

SCOTLAND.—Although the grain of all kinds is fast approaching to maturity, it is not expected that it will come so fast forward as to create much inconvenience. It is expected that, in the lower and middle districts of the county, the harvest will be general next week. The crops seem all to be in fine condition. In Roxburghshire, several fields of barley were cut towards the end of last week, and it was expected that many of the farmers would be busily engaged on Monday. The reports from districts further south are equally favourable. In Dumfriesshire, it is calculated that barley harvest will be general about the 15th, if not earlier. Unfavourable reports of the potato crop are still current. Although it has been hitherto confined, in a great measure, to the gardens, and its progress does not seem to have been rapid, we regret to hear that, in some of the northern counties, it has begun to appear in the fields, but as yet it has not extended far.—*Scottish Press.*

GENERAL REVIEW.—The wet weather experienced during the greater part of the week may perhaps not be productive of much additional mischief, if the remainder of the month should prove dry; but the corn has certainly been a good deal lodged and twisted by the rain and wind, and a return of wet might, therefore, prove rather disastrous. It would be premature at present to pretend to form anything like a definite estimate of the probable result of the harvest; but that the wheat crop will not prove so fine in quality or productive in quantity as was expected a few weeks ago is certain. The probability is that a considerable proportion will be carried in soft condition, and a large quantity of old wheat for mixing is therefore likely to be required.—*Mark-lane Express.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

AN ENGINE OFF THE LINE.—The 9 p.m. train from Southport to Liverpool, being behind time on Wednesday night, was proceeding at the rate of about 60 miles an hour, when the engine, on arriving near Crosby, bounded off the line, breaking the linking chain, and running until it came in contact with a stone wall. The driver and stoker were thrown off, the former sustaining fractures of the ribs and other serious injuries, and the latter having one of his legs broken. None of the passengers were hurt.

BREAKING OF AN ENGINE-WHEEL NEAR DERBY.—On Friday, in last week, while the train due at Derby at 8:30 p.m. was proceeding at its usual rate between Droycott and Barrowash, the tire of the driving-wheel of the engine broke, and a portion of the disengaged tire striking against the body of the engine, knocked off what is technically denominated the "clack-box" and the escape-tap, thereby causing two considerable openings into the boiler, through which the pent-up steam rushed with the wildest impetuosity, filling the passenger carriages with steam and occasioning the greatest consternation among the passengers. In this dilemma, Job Kirk, the engine-driver, being apprehensive of the engine running off the rails, and being at the same time unable instantly to bring the train to a halt, got upon the step opposite to the broken wheel, intending to leap off in case of necessity. While so standing a sudden jerk, caused by the revolution of the imperfect tire against the engine, threw him from the step down upon the rails. The train passed over him, fearfully crushing both his feet and ankles, and breaking both the bones of each of his legs. The stoker also was thrown off, but fortunately escaped without further hurt than some severe contusions about the head and face. On being taken up poor Kirk was found to be in a sad condition, and bleeding profusely. He was taken to the Derby Infirmary, and was obliged to have both his legs amputated, as the only chance of saving his life. He continues in a hopeful condition. No one else in the train was injured, and by the great exertions of Broodhurst, the guard, and the use of signals, the next train, due ten minutes afterwards, was stopped in time.

PROVIDENT WORKING MEN.—A quiet, unassuming little society (says the *Morning Chronicle*) has been in existence for the last two years amongst the journeymen compositors of London, called a "Widow and Orphan Fund," to which the members contribute a small weekly sum; and we understand the committee has, up to the present time, had the gratification of dispensing no less than £580 to the families of deceased members. At the time of enrolment, Mr. John Tidd Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, is stated to have made the remark, that "he hoped the example of the printers of London would not be lost upon other trades, who would do well to establish similar societies." At that time widow and orphan funds were being established on a few of the great railways of the metropolis, and are now, we believe, extended to the majority of them.

The marriage of the President is positively broken off, and the rupture is owing to the intervention of Austria. The arrangements for the marriage were so far advanced, that Miss Howard had actually left the apartments that she occupied in the house of the President's private secretary, M. Mocquart, and was about to start for England. The marriage being countermanded, that person has returned to her former home.—*Daily News.*

A FIRE AT SEA.—THE "SEVERN," WEST INDIA STEAM-SHIP.

The "Severn," royal mail steamer, arrived at Southampton on Thursday, and appears to have had a narrow escape. The circumstances are thus narrated by a passenger:—

The "Severn" left Madeira at about 6 p.m. of Thursday, the 5th inst., with upwards of 110 passengers, or, including the crew, with more than 200 souls on board. At between 1 and 2 o'clock of the following Saturday morning, the 7th, I was awoke by my child, who slept in a cradle in my cabin, crying. Twice I succeeded in quieting him, but as he awoke again, I got up, and finding him rather cold, I placed him in my own berth for greater warmth, where, while trying again to get him to sleep, I suspected I smelt smoke. In a few seconds I became more convinced of this, and, fortunately for the occasion, occupying an inner berth upon the main deck, I opened a small window in it which looks down into the saloon, when I at once discovered the body of the ship filling fast with smoke, rising from the saloon cabin below, where, strange to say, numbers were sleeping totally unconscious of their danger. Unwilling to leave my child, I at once gave the alarm by crying "Fire on board!" Mr. Rooker, who occupied an adjoining berth to my own, was the first to hear me, when he, undressed as he was, at once rushed upon deck to give notice to the officer of the watch. Admiral Grenfell, who slept in another adjoining berth, immediately called Captain Chapman, and accompanied him below to whence the smoke proceeded. By this time all the passengers in the after part of the ship had heard the confusion, and were rushing upon deck half dressed, the body of the vessel filling fast with smoke.

The captain, officers, and crew, deserve the greatest credit for their coolness and promptitude of action throughout. Mr. Strutt, the chief officer, whose conduct is beyond all praise, went below, and at the imminent risk of his own life from suffocation descended to where the fire was burning, and by his exertions was mainly instrumental in saving the ship and lives of all on board, assisted by Mr. Baker, the fourth officer. Mr. Leeds, the second officer, was employed in seeing an ample supply of water sent below, and encouraging all who came near him, while Mr. Richards, the third officer, who remained in charge of the deck, saw that the boats were ready to be lowered in case of necessity; but as they were insufficient to have held the whole of the passengers and crew, it is to be supposed much loss of life would have ensued had they been called into requisition. In less than half an hour the fire was entirely got under, and by degrees the passengers became reassured.

It has not been possible to discover how the fire originated. It commenced at, and was confined to, the after-part of the ship, below the saloon, where the water tanks are kept; this space is divided by a bulkhead from that allotted to the wine, spirits, and other stores for passengers' use. Four days previous to the fire, and at about 10 p.m., Admiral Grenfell and Mr. Buak, two of our passengers, while sitting in the saloon, saw a man, employed as a barman, go below with a lighted candle in his hand, when he passed up sundry bottles to two others, who remained above. They at once communicated this occurrence to Captain Chapman, who went down into the saloon to inquire into the affair, but what explanation was given I know not. It is, however, suspected that one of the servants, a short time previous to the fire breaking out, must have gone down with the view of stealing something to drink, when the accident may have occurred. Upon the tanks were the remains of some beer casks, and some straw which had burnt, the side of the ship had taken fire, and it had worked its way along to the bulkhead, which, in less than two minutes more—as stated by those who went below to extinguish the fire—would have burnt so far as to communicate with the adjoining store-room, where, in addition to wine, &c., there was an abundance of straw, the ends of some of which were beginning to show the effect of fire. In such case, there would have been little chance of saving the ship; the deck above, and the berths, all of pine, would have burnt but too readily—moreover, the smoke would then have prevented any one approaching the spot.

Captain Chapman had the misfortune to fall twice while superintending below. He was very much hurt, broke one of his ribs, and has been suffering much since.

There can be no doubt some kind of police regulations must be introduced on board of steamboats carrying passengers, else no life can be considered safe; all are at the mercy of any reckless or drunken servant, upon whose conduct there appears to be no check. Upon the day preceding the fire, when going into the fore hold to get at some of my luggage, I saw a man serving out tar with a lighted candle in his hand. Another man, upon the day succeeding the fire, was confined for being found below with a lighted candle.

Might not all seagoing steamers be obliged to carry sufficient boats to save the entire of their crew and passengers? This would tend to check overcrowding.

A testimonial to the gallant services of the officers and crew has been adopted by the passengers, to whose efforts, under God's providence, they feel the preservation of the ship from destruction by fire, on the morning of Saturday, August 7th, is due. They also "express their regret that the charge and responsibility pressing on these officers should be rendered heavier by their not being armed with fuller powers of punishing neglect of order in those placed under them; and they take this opportunity of urging on the directors of the company the necessity of obtaining from the Legislature efficient means for the stringent enforcement of regulations, feeling sure that it is, in their case, most needful for the public safety."

PRICE OF ULSTER VOTES.—A curious question is asked of the *Londonderry Standard*, respecting the late election for the county Down. "Is it the fact," inquires a correspondent, "that the agent of an estate somewhere about Somerset, Coleraine, who drove in loads of Presbyterians, riding at their head, and two burly bailiffs in the rear, has since laughingly boasted he could get Presbyterian ministers' votes for £10 each, elders' for 5s., and members' for a plate of gooseberries?"

THE RECENT STORM.—SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The severe gales which appear to have prevailed generally throughout the island on Wednesday and Thursday last, have been attended with disastrous consequences along the coast, especially towards the south. A fine brig, supposed to be the "George Stone," Dorward, master, of Dundee, went on shore on Dulas Islands, near Amlwch, and became a total wreck, and the captain and crew were washed into the heavy surge and perished. Only one body was recovered.—A schooner has been cast away about eight miles to the northward of Morwenstow, and it is feared that the crew were all drowned.—The "Active," Owen, master, was driven ashore at Bude, in the height of the gale of Wednesday night, and will become a total wreck—crew saved. She belonged to Pwllhely, and was on her passage from Gloucester to Tintern. At Teignmouth the gale was so extremely violent that it was impossible for the vessels at anchor to ride in safety, as the sea rolled furiously into the Bay. These yachts, unable to hold on, were obliged to slip from their anchors; and, some of the boats being subsequently washed on shore, considerable apprehensions are entertained of the safety of the crews. At Weymouth, again, the storm raged fearfully, threatening a second destruction of the esplanade, the walks and roadways having been washed away, and the sea makes clean breaches over it. The damage to the breakwater is very extensive, and will cause a considerable additional sum for repairs, but to what amount cannot at present be either ascertained, or even estimated. A most melancholy case of shipwreck occurred here in sight of the shore; but, owing to the tremendous power of the gale, no boat could make headway against the sea to the assistance of the crew. A large brig, with painted ports, went down with all her crew. The "Cere," a Maltese vessel, went ashore on the Whiting, and was abandoned by the crew, who were picked up by a Harwich boat. A schooner, name unknown, was seen to founder close under the bows of the "Agility," Treweek, master, of Shields, when at anchor in Yarmouth Roads, in consequence of which the latter vessel was obliged to ship her anchor and chain. The fate of the crew of the sunken vessel has not been ascertained.

On Tuesday last, four men in the employ of Sir H. Peyton, Bart., of Swift's House, Bicester, were struck by lightning in the farm stable, in which they had taken shelter during a storm. They were on some vetches under the harness, which was hanging over them, when the occurrence took place. All were knocked down; Coggins and Hickman were but slightly injured. Brandrick was shaken, and is suffering from the effects. Blaby is seriously injured, and fears are entertained as to his recovery. The electric fluid struck him on the head, burning a hole in, and setting his "shanty," which he had on, on fire, went down his cheek, completely taking off his whisker, to his breast, and down the arm to the elbow, where it burnt a hole in his coat. On the same day, the extensive farm premises in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Bloomfield Blyth, of Langham, were struck by the electric fluid, and totally consumed in a very short space of time. The lightning also entered the Crown Inn, at Ardleigh, and completely shattered a bedstead, but providentially no other damage was sustained.

At Bristol, the storm of Friday night was very severe. Vivid flashes of forked lightning continually illumined the horizon, accompanied by loud and rapid peals of thunder. For three hours the storm gradually increased in violence, torrents of rain pouring down the whole of the time. About one o'clock it attained its height, and the scene then was most appalling. The lightning and thunder were incessant, actually shaking many of the houses in the villages abovenamed. At Congresbury, the river overflowed its banks, and such was the force of the torrent, that a large stone wall, six feet in height, near Mr. Danger's tan-yard, was swept away, and great damage was done. At Chow Magna, so loud and incessant were the peals of thunder, that they could only be compared to the continued discharge of heavy pieces of artillery. Many of the inhabitants rushed from their houses, and congregated together as if for protection. The farmers from nearly the whole of the surrounding district attending market on Saturday complained of the ravages committed by the storm among their cereal crops. A great deal of wheat having been cut, it was washed away or rendered valueless.

THE OMNIBUS ACCIDENT AT ILKLEY.—An inquest was held at Burley, near Ilkley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Wednesday last, before Mr. T. Brown, the coroner for the district, on the body of Mrs. Sarah Firth, who was one of the persons injured by the above accident. The jury, after some deliberation, delivered the following verdict:—

The jury find the deceased Sarah Firth came to her death in consequence of injuries received from the overturning of an omnibus belonging to the Leeds Northern Railway Company, owing to one of the hind wheels coming off; that the said omnibus was very much overloaded, and driven at a dangerous speed by Samuel Morrell, who was well aware of the wheel being in a defective condition; and that the jury bring in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the said Samuel Morrell; and further, the jury wish to record their strong opinion of the culpability of the railway officials in the management of the omnibuses, for the reckless and dangerous way in which omnibuses have been allowed to load, especially on a Sunday, and hope the practice will be discontinued.

Morrell was then, on the Coroner's warrant, committed to York Castle to take his trial on this charge.

It is calculated that, within the year, 15,000 reaping machines have been made to order in this country.

LAW AND POLICE.

LIABILITY OF EMIGRANT AGENTS.—On Wednesday and Thursday a gentleman from Portsmouth appeared before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, to complain of the expense and inconvenience to which his son had been subjected in consequence of repeated delays in the departure of the ship "Prince Albert," bound for Port Phillip, in which the young man had taken, and partly paid for, a passage. This ship was advertised to sail on the 7th of July, and the complainant came to London about a month before that time, to engage a cabin of her, paying one-half the passage-money by way of deposit. The departure of the vessel was postponed from the 7th unto the 17th of July; then until the 25th of July; then until the 30th of July; then until the 5th of August; and lastly—she has not sailed yet! It happens that the present sufferer could afford to run up and down from Portsmouth, in consequence of these repeated postponements; but supposing—and the case, although extreme, is not uncommon—he had come from a remote part of these realms, and that his means were limited to his journey-money to London and to his passage-money to Australia. In that case he must have simply starved, and the remedy provided by law would, of course, have been a dead letter to him. Happily for Mr. Bastard—the plaintiff in question—he had time, strength, and money enough to expose the evil by which his son had suffered, and to obtain redress for him under the 32nd clause of the Passengers' Act (12 and 13 Vic., c. 33). By this clause—which, in these times, cannot be too widely known to emigrants—it is enacted that when a ship does not sail within forty-eight hours of the time advertised, the passenger shall, provided he present himself for embarkation and have paid his passage-money, either be sent to his destination by the agent in another ship, or be paid subsistence money at the rate of 1s. per day, and also such further sum not exceeding £10, as shall be decided by the magistrate to be reasonable compensation for loss and inconvenience suffered by the delay—the passage-money to be returned in addition. In the case under consideration, the award for £6, besides a refunding of Mr. Bastard's deposit.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—The Rev. James Nisbett, formerly of Clesbury Motomer, but more recently curate of Shrawley, near Worcester, was charged with forging a bill of Exchange for £300, last November, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Until Saturday last he continued to evade pursuit, when he was arrested at Birmingham. The money was obtained from Mr. Hughes, a solicitor at Worcester, and the case was gone into before the magistrates on Wednesday last. Mr. Hughes said that he was induced to lend the prisoner £300, on his representations that he was the proprietor of an estate in Ireland, printed particulars of which he gave to witness, and which he produced. Mr. Nisbett said he wished it as a temporary loan, intimating that he should want a larger sum to pay off certain incumbrances upon the said estate. On the 3rd of March he handed witness a bill of exchange, which was also produced. The bill was drawn in the name of "Richard Mitchell," but no such person could be found. It was endorsed by the prisoner, who admitted that he had received the money, and further stated that he told Mr. Hughes the drawer of the bill was a man of straw; but this the witness denied. After some conversation, Mr. Collingridge, who appeared for Mr. Nisbett, asked for a remand, to enable him to produce Mitchell, which he had not yet had time for; and also applied to have the prisoner admitted to bail in the mean time. The prisoner was then remanded till Saturday, and bail refused. Inspector Glossop produced a letter which he had taken from the prisoner, from the contents of which, and from other papers found upon him, it might be inferred that the prisoner is connected with a systematic gang of swindlers. On Saturday the case was again adjourned for further evidence.

A DISPUTED WILL.—FAMILY QUARRELS.—A will case, which has been for some time before the Prerogative Court, was concluded yesterday week. It was an affair of granting probate to a will executed by Mr. John Easthope, son of Sir John Easthope, on the 10th of February, 1844. By this will, the bulk of his property was left to his sister, Miss Easthope; legacies of £500 each being given under it to Mrs. McGillivray and Mrs. Doyle, his other sisters; and the riding-horses and carriages to Sir John Easthope. Mr. Easthope kept this will until the 3rd of September, 1846, when he went to the office of his solicitor, Mr. Joseph Parkes, and requested him to revoke the appointment of Sir John Easthope as an executor. But Mr. Parkes refused, thinking, from his manner, that Mr. Easthope was of unsound mind. Such turned out to be the fact. On leaving the office of Mr. Parkes, Mr. Easthope met Mr. Harkness, his principal clerk, and then gave instructions as to the purchase of stock and shares, which led Mr. Harkness to the same conclusion as Mr. Parkes. Leaving his clerk, Mr. Easthope went to the house of Mr. Doyle, his brother-in-law, at Camberwell; and, according to the account of Woods, footman at Mr. Doyle's, Mr. Easthope rose early the next morning and destroyed a quantity of papers at the kitchen fire, threatening to knock down Woods if he interfered. After this date, Mr. Easthope became so evidently insane that he was put under restraint; and his father was made committee of his person by the decision of a commission de lunatico. In 1849, Mr. Easthope died: the will could not be found; Sir John became entitled to the personal estate and effects of his son; Miss Easthope felt aggrieved, and hence the lawsuit.

Since 1846, Miss Easthope had been from time to time accusing her father of destroying the will. Search was made for it, but Sir John could not find it either among the papers of Mr. Easthope, or at any banker's, or at Mr. Parkes's. Sir John Easthope had promised, that if any reasonable account could be made out respecting the missing will, he would set it up by a deed; but he refused to sign a deed making all the property over to Miss Easthope. Sir John Dodson accepted the draught will propounded by Miss Easthope; he also held that Sir John Easthope was free from any imputation, or that there had been a conspiracy among his daughters against him. Each party to pay their own costs.

DEATH IN CHILDBIRTH.—A DIVIDED DUTY.—Mr. Bourne, a surgeon practising at Wellon, near Bath, was tried at Wells Assizes for the manslaughter of Ann Noakes, who died, on the 21st of June, in consequence of excessive hæmorrhage after a very difficult delivery. The case was one of "arm presentation." Mr. Bourne was called in because the poor woman had not an order on the parish-doctor; he attended her for nine hours, but left the house at four in the morning, to go to the assistance of a farmer's wife named Parker, to whom he was engaged. The cardinal point of the trial was, practically, the question whether Mr. Bourne was justified in leaving Ann Noakes in the hands of midwives at a critical stage of her trouble. Before he departed, however, he told the women that they must instantly send for Mr. Marsh, the parish-doctor. Mr. Marsh lived six miles distant, and could not reach Wellon until six o'clock; thus leaving her in great danger for two hours. Mr. Marsh accomplished the delivery with instruments, and the woman died from excessive hæmorrhage. Evidence was taken to show that Mrs. Parker, the woman to attend whom Mr. Bourne left Ann Noakes, was in great danger; and it was shown that although Mrs. Parker was delivered at half-past four, Mr. Bourne was obliged to remain with her until half-past six. Two medical men were examined upon the point as to whether it was dangerous to leave the patient for an hour; and both decided that by all ordinary calculations it was not. One thought that a surgeon ought not to leave one patient whose life was in danger to attend another to whom he was engaged. They also thought that a patient ought not to be removed for less than an hour after delivery. Some evidence was brought to show that Mr. Bourne was a kind man and well spoken of by the poor. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the audience applauded.

ASSIZE NUISANCES.—At the Nottingham assizes, Baron Alderson complained of the intolerable smell in the Court. Mr. Wilmore, Q.C., said "there was a universal stench throughout the town. He had found the same stink in every part of the town he had visited" [laughter]. The Judge, addressing Mr. Gisborne, a surgeon, who was under examination, asked him if stinks were not unhealthy? Mr. Gisborne: "I should say so, my lord." Baron Alderson: "I wish you would stop it in this Court. I will adjourn the Court if it is not stopped. I would sooner sit on a dunghill. I will fine the county if it goes on." Serjeant Miller said the stench was considerably worse in the passages of the Court. Mr. Macaulay, Q.C.: "My lord, it is easily accounted for; there has been a Local Board of Health established here" [loud laughter].

ARE DISSIDENTS LIABLE TO TOLL WHEN TRAVELLING TO THEIR USUAL PLACE OF WORSHIP?—This question, involved in the case of Phillips v. Creece, was decided by the magistrates last week at Hereford, in favour of the exemption. Mr. W. James having declined to act, the defendant was fined in the sum of 41s., in order to enable an appeal to be instituted at the ensuing sessions. If the case is ultimately decided in favour of Mr. Phillips, the exemption will equally apply to all other Dissenters who are "tolerated" by law. The Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, or Quaker, will, probably, on the same ground, claim exemption when on their way to attend their union meetings, chapel anniversaries, preaching station, quarterly, or district, or camp meetings. The question is thus one which will materially affect the income of the turnpike trust, here and elsewhere.—*Hereford Times*.

THE NOTORIOUS CAPTAIN ATCHERLEY has been summoned before the Marlborough-street magistrate, for detaining certain papers belonging to Pierre Basquet, an Indian chief, who has figured for some time in the captain's public appearances as his client "Peter." Pierre says he has a claim upon the Government for his tribe; Captain Atcherley, it appears, met Peter in Pall Mall one day, and got possession of the papers, promising to use his "influence" in behalf of the claimants, and feeling himself bound to do so as "sponsor for the Indians." Pierre now demanded them back; but his protector considered he had a lien upon them for the expenses he had incurred in supporting the chief. Captain Atcherley addressed the magistrate in his usual incoherent manner; but eventually gave up the papers. He then asked if he was bound to maintain Pierre any longer? Mr. Bingham answered that he was not, and directed him to deliver the Indian chief to a relieving officer. Pierre willingly assented to this.

A melodrama just produced at the Ambigu Theatre, Paris, is strongly marked by that lofty contempt for history and that sublime ignorance, which Parisian dramatists invariably display in treating English subjects. Thus, amongst other things, they make Charles II., in virtue of his ecclesiastical authority as head of the church, dissolve a marriage as he is taking a walk in a garden!

LITERATURE.

RECENT POETRY.

THERE is no present abatement in the quantity of minor poetry; it has poured from the press like a deluge for a few years past, and promises to do so. All this is very well as a sign of general intellectual activity and improving taste; especially as much of this verse is superior to the contributions made to magazines by the Mirandas and Leonoras of a bygone generation. But in these days of innumerable books, we must persist in asserting that whoever adds an unnecessary—a not clearly indispensable—volume to the thronging crowd, is guilty of an offence against society; and for the author of a decidedly unseamy and indigestible volume of rhyme, no punishment is severe enough—except to be compelled bodily to devour every copy thereof issued to the world. Such writers deserve no leniency—that is, if they print what they write—for they do their little all to make the beneficent Press a curse, and to render it an anomaly and a nuisance—a fountain which sends forth both sweet waters and bitter, ensnaring, deluding, and disgusting the unwary traveller who drinks thereat.

We have suffered an accumulation of this minor poetry for a long time past. A great deal of it won't bear to be mentioned or characterised. Selecting now a few volumes for notice, we shall first despatch, in the fewest possible words, some gay-looking abortions—so gay and pretentious that they insist on being noticed—and then find room to introduce two or three modest better books, welcome for their heartiness and true poetic feeling.

Bible Gleanings, by MATILDA BASSETT (London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row), is one of those unintelligent but well-intentioned books, which find their way into existence on pretence of assisting a charitable object. If the end justified the means, it would be entitled to a refuge from criticism; and, indeed, it is a matter of regret to us to speak ill of a work where so much nice feeling is present. Only as a serious duty do we protest—and kindly protest—that literature is degraded, and morality infringed, by this publication of poor books as a contribution to philanthropy.—We come to another production, not having the same excuse, but certainly not higher in merit—*The Advent of Charity, and other Poems*, by T. BAILEY (London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court)—which would certainly adjourn the advent of charity indefinitely, if the condition of such advent were the general perusal of this feeble essay at verse.—Still worse is *The Lost Sheep, or Bible Scenes in Verse; with other Poems*: by JAMES WHITTON (Edinburgh: James Blackwood)—a quantity of common-place sermonising, sunk lower than its own low level by the effort to put it into rhyme.

A different quality belongs to *The Avenger; a Metrical Tale*: by SAMUEL CARTER (London: W. M. Clark, Warwick-lane). The author has previously appeared in "Midnight Effusions," and certainly has the ability to write smooth verses, in which, also, he embodies good sense and good feeling. But there is no essentially poetic character about this effort. It is diffuse exceedingly, and therefore tedious, although not without descriptive merit. The author states that he derived the tale from a magazine, and says "he feels that he has not increased, or even equalled, the beauty of the original." In the name of sense we ask, then, why publish this feeble version of a better thing? In the name of the original writer of the tale, too, we might ask, How dare you, sir, steal my story for the special purpose of spoiling it?

We feel somewhat relieved by getting thus far. We take now in hand a very small and unpretending affair, the worth of which is not measurable by its size and look: it is "*Firstlings*," by WILLIAM WHITMORE (London: John Chapman, Strand). Here is much of the poetic spirit, associated with no ordinary intellect: and both finding expression in verse, which is to be praised for its freedom and artistic excellence. A delicate sensibility to nature, a habit of self-communion, and an ardent love of social liberty, are evidenced in the strengthly little poems which occupy the few pages of Mr. Whitmore's first work; and excite a hope that if he be met with again in the paths of poetry, he will speak high truths with clear and pleasant voice that one will be glad to hear.

"*The Drama of a Life: and Aspiranda*." By J. A. LANGFORD, Author of "Religious Scepticism," &c. (London: J. Hughes).—We have met Mr. Langford before as an author, and have generally had to speak of his purposes with sympathy, and of his abilities with respect. He has great facility, apparently, in the composition of sweet and simple verses. His sentiments are pure and generous, as his spirit is deeply earnest. His "*Drama of Life*," however, is by no means a good poem, although containing several really beautiful and touching passages. It embodies the story of a workman's life, who, after the joy of marriage and prosperity, by the decay of trade and loss of work, and through the evils of a "strike," came to the horrors of destitution and starvation, first losing by their power his children, and ultimately his wife. There is little but prose in

some of the scenes, but in others there is deep pathos and truthful thought. The Miscellaneous pieces are better than the sustained effort: we remember to have seen several of them in periodicals, and greatly admired them. We shall quote one, which will, we think, justify us in giving Mr. Langford a welcome as one of the new brotherhood, from whom we get the poetry of work and social striving. It is entitled—

"WORK WHILE IT IS CALLED TO-DAY.

"Work while the day is,
Wait for no morrow;
Life else a prey is
To dreaming and sorrow.

"Doing and duty
Will gladden the hour,
Giving earth beauty
And joy for her dower.

"Twelve hours are given;
Then faithfully use
The bounty which heaven
To none doth refuse.

"The storms of life breasting
As swimmers the sea;
'Unhasting, unretiring,'
Thy motto should be.

"No talent concealing
In darkness or dust;
God giveth no feeling
For mildew and rust.

"No effort withholding
A brother to bless;
'Tis heaven unfolding
Thus onward to press.

"Free leisure is doing
The duties of life;
Working is wooing
Sweet peace from the strife.

"Then work while the day is,
Wait for no morrow;
Life else a prey is
To dreaming and sorrow."

The Rhymes of the Family: A Collection of Banlings. By THOMAS WATSON. (Ayr: Kennedy and Co.)—In a spirited introduction to this little volume we are told that the author is "a working man, whose acquirements are only such as may be picked up by random reading;" and it is also stated that the greater part of this collection of "banlings" have already made a public appearance in the pages of *Tail's Magazine*, the *Scotsman* newspaper, and other journals. The author is a Scotchman, and, with a few exceptions, his poems are in the ductile and musical Scottish language. He is a "Rhyme" to be greeted, not patronized. There is something more than talent in his verses; they are original in both spirit and tone, and have a full, yet concentrated expression that is indicative of considerable power. They are very various in character—some pieces are merely strokes of fun—others are elaborately riotous with humour—others are gentle, thoughtful, and pathetic. The writer must be placed somewhere between William Thom and Robert Nicoll, and is well worthy of association with them and others of our labour-poets—whose ranks seem destined ever to be recruited from the Scottish peasantry. We find it hard to make choice of a poem short enough for quotation, and good enough to represent the hearty little volume. If "Protection" were still alive, we would give "The Hunger Fiend," which has a terrible power in it; or if it were not too long, and below the bulk of the volume in quality, we might extract "Sandy Cant's Calf," a satire on the Free Church and the Slave-money contributed by America to the Sustentation Fund. And so, for brevity's sake, we must take the following—certainly not one of the best, although beautiful and pathetic in its way:—

"BY MARYKIRK.

"By Marykirk a sweet bird sang
When trees were green and waters clear;
That sweet bird sang the hale day lang,
And charmed the hearts o' men to hear.
But down upon a flowery bank
The wily fowler laid his snare,
And in a weary prison cage
The sweet bird pined, and sang nae mair.

"By Marykirk there bloomed a flower,
Beside the charming Eak it grew;
And, oh, it charmed the sunny light,
And ilka wanton wind that blew.
But rude hands pu'd that flower sae sweet,
And fause lips kissed its lips sae fair;
It faded in a cheerless bower,
And charmed the sight o' men nae mair.

"By Marykirk the birds may sing,
But dowie are their notes to me;
On Craigo haughs the flowers may bloom,
But now nae mair delight my e'e.
O Mary! though ye did me wrang,
I'm wae to think o' your downfa;
Poor silly bird, sae eithly snared,
Sweet flower, soon pu'd and flung awa'."

The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon: a History of the Early Inhabitants of Britain, down to the Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Illustrated by the Ancient Remains brought to light by recent research. By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE Primeval Period of British history is one which the antiquary may claim as peculiarly his own. The Remains which modern investigation has discovered,

and which the scientific study of antiquity has been enabled to interpret, offer the most valuable contribution to the social history of our country previous to the introduction of Christianity, which is at the command of the scholar: and yet, notwithstanding the absence of other sources of history—so numerous in the case of classic lands, and also as we come down to later times—little has been done for the elucidation of that period by means of these treasures. Popular works are generally miserably meagre in information respecting it, and the most confused and incorrect opinions prevail amongst those who have not been independent and first-hand students, or who do not possess the few important and costly works which afford intelligent aids to the seeker of historic truth. Mr. Wright has aimed at the supply of this manifest defect, by the publication of the beautiful little volume now before us. He is well known as an enthusiastic antiquary, an original inquirer and thinker in his science, a man of wonderfully varied knowledge, and a writer who has obtained deservedly a good acceptance with the public. His name is suggestive of patient industry and well-used ability—and this work satisfies the expectation that such qualities would be found here.

Mr. Wright has never rendered more service to the mass of English readers than by the composition of this pains-taking and admirably successful work. No conception of its multifarious contents could be formed from a mere sample; and still less could quotation exhibit its orderly arrangement and intelligent application of its diverse matter to the purposes of history. It is, in brief, a manual of British archaeology viewed historically; and will be exceedingly useful in two directions—in clearing-up for the general reader the early history of Britain, and in assisting to popularize and give a practical direction to antiquarian studies.

Feeling the need of plentiful and satisfactory pictorial illustrations, Mr. Wright has obtained the aid of the pencil of Mr. Fairholt—the most cultivated and skilful artist who makes antiquity his field—and has supplemented his services by many cuts from Mr. Roach Smith's valuable *Collectanea Antiqua*, and Mr. Bruce's work on the Roman Wall, lent him by those gentlemen for the present work. The leading illustrations are printed on fine thick paper as plates, and it is impossible that their beauty of appearance and fine execution should be exceeded; and over the pages of the volume are scattered other cuts, almost innumerable, and of the highest excellence. A more interesting collection of illustrations of British antiquities is not within the reach of ordinary means.

In his Preface, Mr. Wright moots a question on which it is probable that much discussion will arise, namely, whether the system of archaeological periods, which has been adopted by the antiquaries of the north, and which contains the three divisions of the age of stone, the age of bronze, and the age of iron, be not rather specious and attractive as a hasty generalization, than founded on truth and significant in historical inquiries? Mr. Wright rejects the system, and supports his conclusion by various reasonings. But this is rank heresy with some, and will be stormed at or sneered at by the leaders in archaeology. Between the parties we cannot undertake to judge; the subject is one about which we need much more knowledge before venturing to maintain a side. But the truth is, that between English archaeologists there are feuds as bitter as they are absurd; and thence has arisen a sectarianism of the most definite bounds, and of the most positive—not to say angry and obstructive—spirit. Archaeology really seems to be the chosen arena of scientific personalities and partizanship: if Mr. Pettigoe says Aye, Mr. Waylay says No; if a thing is proved to your own eyes by Mr. Right, distortion by refraction is suggested and insisted on by Mr. Left; and so the opposition rages from side to side. Theology often has to bear much blame and abuse as generating sects and bitterness; verily, the sectarianism of Science would furnish a not less curious and humbling history.

After this digression, we perhaps ought to repeat that, whatever may be judged of the author's archaeological system, "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon" is a treasure-house of curious facts, and a well-wrought body of valuable information on the history and social condition of the first inhabitants of the British soil; and a full Index renders it available for purposes of reference.

A Life of Marlborough. In Four Books. By CHARLES MACFARLANE, Author of a "History of India," &c. London: G. Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

MR. MACFARLANE is a clever man and practised writer, who has the power of imparting interest to everything he writes, by a skill in the concentration of particulars and the sketching of events, and a force and elegance of expression, seldom surpassed by any popular author. He has written many works which happily unite most of the qualities essential to an interesting and successful book. In this "Life of Marlborough" are excellences of a most praiseworthy kind: it observes the proportion of parts so necessary to an effective whole, is vigorous in its outline, clear in detail, and satisfying in the general development of the character it undertakes

to portray, and its relations to the progress of public affairs.

But Mr. Macfarlane's work—while thus admirable in execution, as a manual biography of one of the greatest of English generals and statesmen—is not to be accepted as an entirely true version of the personal history of the great Duke of Marlborough. It is generally believed that Churchill's early life was disfigured by great licentiousness, that his first elevation was due to a disgracefully immoral transaction, that he manifested frequently in the course of his brilliant career a lamentable want of integrity and consistency, and that he was selfish and avaricious even to an extreme. These are believed to be facts by most of the eminent writers who have dealt with the times and actions of Marlborough; and those who have most recently reviewed the evidence and pronounced on the case, have adopted these views;—Hallam and Macaulay, especially, having expressed them with a force and positiveness of conviction which no others have equalled. It was desirable—nay, was demanded by truth and justice, that Mr. Macfarlane should state and examine these views, even if only for the sake of refutation. But, instead of that, he has simply ignored them—passing over silently the charges and alleged facts which are unfavourable to the public honour and private virtue of his hero. He has presented only the bright side of a character which undoubtedly had its dark shades; and has thrown a false dignity and glory around one who was in many respects mean and reprehensible. He seems to intend to hold up Marlborough and his celebrated Duchess as examples of powerful mind, of noble character, and of rare and rightly-used influence. He takes up the highly-coloured eulogies of Southey, and presents all his facts in their glorifying light. To this we demur; it is anything but satisfactory, and, to us, seems anything but true to the actual history of John and Sarah of Marlborough.

We are no detractors from the merit and fame of Marlborough. Beyond question, he possessed eminent qualities, served England well, aided the liberties of Europe, was a great statesman, and altogether the most distinguished Englishman of his times; but Mr. Macfarlane asks us to admit much more than this, which we think history will not at all sustain. The comparison he institutes between Marlborough and Wellington is one by which the latter loses; for Wellington is as much more admirable as a man, as he is greater as a general, than one who, with all his successes, contributed nothing to the development of the science of warfare.

We have nothing to complain of Mr. Macfarlane's work as a literary performance. On the contrary, it is an agreeable and effective book, which is likely to be very generally read with pleasure.

The Illustrated Book of Scottish Songs: from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century. London: Illustrated London Library, 227, Strand.

Picturesque Sketches of London, Past and Present. By THOMAS MILLER. Ibid.

A Visit to Iceland and the Scandinavian North. By MADAME IDA PFELFER. Ibid.

THESE are the last monthly issues of the "National Illustrated Library;" and every way maintain the character of that cheap and beautiful series.—The "Book of Scottish Songs" contains a selection, arranged under characteristic heads, in which are comprised all the most worthy and celebrated songs which Scotland possesses—and certainly they make up a whole which, for simple beauty, warmth of passion, deep tenderness, and for quaintness and earnestness, cannot be surpassed by the songs of any land. A well-written introduction on the history and features of the popular poetry and music of Scotland, adds value to the volume. It also claims for England a share in the production of these treasures, by the contribution of language and music peculiarly her own. It is altogether a charming book.—The "Picturesque Sketches of London" have already appeared in the *Illustrated London News*; but the pleasantness, and often power, of Mr. Miller's prose poetry about some of the notable places, scenes, and habits, of the great metropolis, together with the number and excellence of the illustrations, justified such a republication, and entitle it to the approbation and reward of the public.—Of Madame Ida Pfeiffer's "Iceland and the Scandinavian North," we cannot say as much as inclination prompts. A tribute to the lady's genius for travelling, and her ability in conveying, simply and effectively, the results of her observations, has already been paid by this journal, in reviewing her "Journey Round the World." The characteristics then noted are present here also; and we admire again the good sense and quiet humour, the adventurous spirit and self-possession, which always mark Madame, even in the most unusual and trying circumstances. This book has quite a novel interest, and is full of pictures finished with the minute and careful detail of which only a woman is capable; it combines the agreeable features of a personal narrative with not a little new and useful information, about the regions and peoples of the Scandinavian North. We are glad to see so excellent a people's edition of an amusing and instructive book. An Appendix of great value contains a translation from the French of the learned M. Bergmann, of an Essay on the Icelandic language, and the

nature of Icelandic poetry.—The last we remember to have observed of Madame Pfeiffer's proceedings, she was waiting at the Cape, wanting funds for a journey into the interior of Africa. Unless her good friend, Mr. Petermann has failed, which we hope he has not, in his endeavours to aid her, we may expect another volume on the deserts, savages, and lions, of that difficultly-explorable land—provided, however, she is not eaten by the tasteful cannibals of the Basuto country.

An Analytical Catalogue of Mr. Chapman's Publications. London: J. Chapman, 142, Strand.—This Catalogue is a novelty in this country: it would be well if publishers whose issues have a characteristic stamp, as Mr. Chapman's have, followed the same plan. Of every work here mentioned, an analysis of the contents is given;—this extends not merely to the heads of chapters, or the recitation of topics successively touched, but to a summary of the arguments, or an account of the purposes and tendencies of the writer. There is much ability evidenced in the preparation of these analyses; and they afford a great deal of information about books and their authors, which many who go no farther in acquaintance with them will be glad to have. We do not think such an Analytical Catalogue can or ought to supersede the usual adduction of "opinions of the press;" for it has the stamp of partiality, as coming from the hands of the party interested in the commercial success of the books in question; while, undoubtedly, the criticism of our weekly journals in general is most friendly to the spread of the knowledge of good books, and saves many a simple soul from being entrapped by bad ones.

Adams's Pocket Descriptive Guide to the Lake District of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. By E. L. BLANCHARD. London: W. J. Adams, 59, Fleet-street.

Belgium and the Rhine. (Bogue's Guides for Travellers; No. 1.) With Maps and Plans. London: D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

BEFORE it is too late to be helpful to our readers who may be contemplating an autumn tour to the Lakes, or the more celebrated excursion "up the Rhine," we would introduce to their notice these new guide-books, as worthy of our emphatic good word, and of their patronage. Mr. Blanchard has before now received our praise for the high literary character he imparts to an unpretending little guide-book; and here again he deserves it, for a delicate poetical sentiment, which is always pleasing, and never runs into rant or "eloquence." As a practical book it is not less excellent; every species of information has been collected, well-arranged, and crammed into the smallest compass. Economies have been studied, with an especial view to the needs of the pedestrian; and for the encouragement of those who have moderate means only, Mr. Blanchard both strenuously urges the superior advantages of pedestrianism, and shows how to accomplish it. There is a map of the Lake District, and several very pretty wood-cuts.—Mr. Bogue has begun a series of Guide-books which bids fair to rival in popularity the universal "Murray" of our tourists. "Belgium and the Rhine" is an exceedingly carefully-prepared and compact volume, of reasonable price, and crowded with facts and particulars of every conceivable variety, and adapted to meet every necessity of the traveller. The plan is—to give preliminary information—to lay down the railway routes—to describe the route on the Rhine more in detail—and then to arrange alphabetically for reference the chief towns and celebrated places of Belgium, with information how they may be reached on route. It is accompanied by two maps, of good size, very distinct, and printed on cambric—an improvement which all tourists will appreciate. Nor must we omit to add, that translated catalogues of the pictures in the great Belgian galleries, with some additional matter likely to interest the lovers of art, form another good feature of the work—which, on the whole, could scarcely be more complete and satisfactory, we should think, than it is.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Gold-fields of Australia.	J. Wyld.
Boys of the Bible.	Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
General and Mixed Education.	Taylor, Walton, and Co.
The Urgent Claims of India.	W. & S. Dalton.
Bogue's Guides for Travellers.	D. Bogue.
Art and Faith.	J. Blackwood.
Moral Portraits.	J. Blackwood.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.—The East India Company have just determined to establish a very extensive system of electric telegraphs in India, under the superintendence of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of their medical establishment. It is intended to connect Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras, and as many of the principal towns and stations as can be embraced in the routes between these places. The distance to be traversed is upwards of 3,000 miles, and it is intended to proceed with such expedition in its construction that its completion may be expected before three years from the present time. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has lately been employed in India in carrying on experiments with the electric telegraph, in order to discover the best system which could be adopted. The result of these experiments was highly satisfactory to the Governor-General and to the Court of Directors, who immediately resolved to take measures for giving to India the inestimable advantage of this marvellous means of communication.—*Times*.

GLEANINGS.

On Thursday grouse shooting commenced; black-cock shooting is eight days later. Ten more days bring in partridge shooting; and a month later pheasant shooting begins.

A woman has been killed at York by sleeping in a room where a bottle of nitric acid, forgotten for twelve years, had been accidentally broken.

A new plant of decided interest, recently introduced into the Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park, is the gigantic water-lily (*Nymphaea gigantea*), a native of Australia. This plant is considered little inferior in size and beauty to the Royal Victoria water-lily.

The herring fisheries of the United Kingdom promise during the present year to be abundant in their produce.

The *Boston Traveller* states, that Mrs. B. S. Stowe lately received from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett and Co., the sum of 10,300 dollars, as her copyright premium on three months' sales of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mdlle. Wagner, who has returned to Germany, is making a tour of the provincial theatres. She made her debut at Breslau the other night, and was received with great enthusiasm by the public, and afterwards serenaded at her hotel.

A lady at Reigate advertised the other day in the *Times* for a "good nurse," with the proviso—"No Dissenter need apply."

Mr. Bright, M.P., is making a tour through Scotland.

It is estimated that four millions of roses are annually sold in the Parisian markets, independently of what are furnished for official and private fêtes.

It is said in a late letter from Port Phillip—"Cab fare is at the almost incredible price of two guineas an hour, with no hope of ever getting a cab at all unless you have the orthodox moustache, long beard, striped shirt, and general devil-may-care appearance of a successful miner."

The number of visitors to Abbotsford much exceeds those of any previous years. As a specimen of Yankee enthusiasm, it may be stated that one of them lately offered any sum of money for a few grey hairs from the mane of Sir Walter's old pony.

It appears, from a report published in the *Lancet*, that the public cannot be too cautious in the purchase of bottled fruits, preserves, &c., as manufacturers are in the habit of using a preparation of copper in order to improve (?) the colour of the articles they sell, and thus sacrifice flavour, quality, and even safety.

The French Government has sent M. Emile Chevalier to England, for the purpose of inquiring into the construction and operation of the model-lodging houses.

A deputation of Jews from Jerusalem is about to present to the Emperor of Austria an elegant vase, made from stones taken from the bottom of the Dead Sea.

AN IRISHISM.—A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following ludicrous manner—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

A gentleman residing in Salisbury, while walking one morning in the market-place, having on a napless hat, met a friend attired in a wide-awake. "Well, friend," said he, "you look very wide-awake this morning." "Not so much as you do," replied the other, "for your hat never had a nap."

A teacher in a Sunday-school was lecturing a class of little girls on the influence of pious instructions in the formation of youthful character. "Ah, Miss Caroline," said he to one of the class, "what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, Sir," answered Miss Caroline, "I should have been an orphan."

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The lately appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia applied to the Government of that province to allow the soldiers of the garrison to present arms to him, which Sir John Harvey permitted until he heard from the Commander-in-Chief. The old Duke's answer was, "The only attentions the soldiers are to pay the bishop are to his sermons."

RESTORATION OF A NOSE.—The *Preston Chronicle* states that a youth who lost his nose by a cancer, has been presented with a new nose by a Southport surgeon. "A piece of skin and flesh was cut from his forehead, and placed upon the orifice where the nasal organ is seated, and it is now growing so as to improve the personal appearance of the young man, while his forehead is healing very nicely."

THE RULES OF LAW IN 1,000 VOLUMES.—In their report, the Society for the Amendment of the Law says:—"The rules relating to the law in this country are scattered through 1,000 volumes, and it is thus difficult for the practitioner, and often impossible for the unprofessional man, to ascertain the exact state of the law."

EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—Mademoiselle Georges, the French actress, was on one occasion *starring* in the provinces. One evening, after the fall of the curtain, the beaux of the village assembled around her to congratulate her. "Ah, gentlemen," she said, "to play that part well, one ought to be young and beautiful." "Oh, madame," answered one of the beaux, "you have proved the contrary."

TAKING IT COOLLY.—The tranquillity of the Scotch in the most extraordinary circumstances brings to mind (says Coleman, in his *Random Records*) the incredible tale of the Scotchman's tumbling from one of the loftiest houses in the old town of Edinburgh. He slipped, says the legend, off the roof of a habitation sixteen stories high: and when midway in his descent through the air, he arrived at a lodger, looking out of a window of the eighth floor, to whom, as he was an old acquaintance, he observed *en passant*, "Eh, Sandy, man! sic a fa' as I shall ha'e!"

ANECDOTE OF ROYALTY.—The Scotch papers are very fond of giving currency to amiable stories respecting her Majesty's conduct at Balmoral. The last that we have seen is from the *Glasgow Examiner*:—"A respectable correspondent," it is said, "informs us that one day last season, while the Queen was making her

accustomed calls, she entered the house of an old woman, who made every effort to accommodate her and her party with three-footed stools. On leaving it was telegraphed to Sir George Grey to give the woman a sovereign. Sir George Grey ransacked his pockets, but no sovereign was forthcoming. Prince Albert was next requested to advance the needful, and on searching his pockets, they too were found empty. Her Majesty next searched her pockets, but found nothing, and, on going out, facetiously remarked, 'What a party this, without a sovereign in it.'"

SELF-ACTING RAILWAY BREAKS.—One day last week, a trial was made on the South-Western Railway, of a means of applying self-acting breaks to railway carriages, with a view to prevent accident. At five a.m. a luggage train, consisting of twenty-seven loaded wagons, three patent self-acting break carriages, and one break van, drawn by two engines, left the station at Nine Elms for Windsor, stopping at all the stations, and gradually reducing the number of wagons to four. On all occasions of stopping, it appears, the breaks acted satisfactorily; when the speed was great and the stoppage sudden, the self-acting breaks brought the wheels to a "dead lock," on other occasions not applying themselves so forcibly. When the train was backed the breaks were instantaneously thrown out of action by the guard, and the business of the line carried on as if no experiment was being tried.

PRACTISING FOR THE VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—The other day some gentlemen, cruising on a part of the Irish coast, observing that about the same hour every day a boat, containing two men and a woman, landed its passengers on the shore, and, after a short time, returned with them, inquired the reason of this daily excursion. "My man," said he, "what makes you come here every day? Is it that you like it?" "Oh, your honours, not at all," was the reply; "but faix, your honours, the wife and me's going out soon to Australy, and so we're just practising the say-sickness, that we may be used to it when we start." "Well, do you find yourselves improving?" "Ah, sure, your honours, the wife's sick every day; but she's getting on purtily, anyhow." So the worthy couple were left to qualify themselves for emigration by "practising the say-sickness."

INSULT TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The Rev. F. Oakeley, "missionary priest of Islington," has written to the Home Office, complaining of "a series of public exhibitions by MM. Teodor and Chyliniski, the avowed object of which is to hold up the most solemn rites of the Catholic religion to mockery and contempt. The public are invited to these representations by handbills of the most exciting character (I enclose a copy), in which, among other things, it is said that the materials of the blessed Eucharist are to be exposed for sale at a contemptible price, for the evident purpose of bringing odium upon the most holy Sacrament." To this he has received a reply from Mr. Secretary Walpole through Mr. Jolliffe, which says:—"Mr. Walpole has not hesitated, and does not hesitate, to express his deep and sincere regret that such scandalous exhibitions should have occurred, and he has given more than once instructions to the police to caution all persons who promote these proceedings that they will bring upon themselves a serious responsibility if any disturbance of the public peace should arise from such conduct."

PROHIBITION OF AN ORANGE PROCESSION.—The various lodges of Orangemen in Liverpool proposed to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Anghrim, on Thursday, by a public procession; but on Wednesday the mayor issued a proclamation interdicting and prohibiting the intended meeting, and cautioning all parties that any infringement of the order will be visited with prosecution according to law. The procession was therefore abandoned by the majority of the Lodges. Some of the Orangemen, however, persisted in assembling, not a few with arms. They were arrested, and have been committed for trial.

RECENT DEATHS.—The papers announce the death of Mr. Joseph Fletcher, one of the Government inspectors of British and Foreign Schools. Mr. Fletcher was a most able public servant, as his educational reports amply testify.—Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker died suddenly, on Friday, at his seat, Rothby Temple, Loughborough. He was out with a party enjoying the sport of angling so late as Thursday last, and up to a very brief period of his decease he betrayed no symptoms to create alarm among those friends who were immediately associated with him. His age was scarcely forty-nine, and he had only enjoyed his preferment to the Chancery bench ten months. The cause of his death was angina pectoris. It is remarkable that the deceased judge was first seized with it the first day he assumed his official duties. From the period of that attack the disease had been a source of great uneasiness to his family; and at no time did he suffer more from it than during the discussion of the Wagner case.

THE ADJUDICATORS OF THE PRIZE ESSAYS ON "GIVING IN PROPORTION TO MEANS AND INCOME," having completed a most careful examination of the fifty-one MSS. submitted to them, have at length come to an unanimous decision. They have selected five essays. These they regard as so superior to all the rest—so equal one to another, and as so much more telling, effective, and complete, when taken as a series, than any one or more of them would be separately, that they feel themselves, as it were, shut up to the recommendation—"That subject to the consent of the authors, the promoters of the prize essays should issue the full set of five essays—either in one volume, or as a series of publications." As soon as the concurrence of the authors is ascertained, the names and addresses of the successful essayists will be immediately announced. It is expected that this will be at the approaching meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Dublin.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—The trial of the prisoners engaged in the riots at Stockport took place last week at Chester, before Mr. Justice Crompton. The Irish prisoners, ten in number, were first tried. Only seven answered to their names; three forfeited their bail. The names of the accused are Thomas Feede, labourer; Patrick O'Hara, tailor; Roger M'Dermot, labourer; Michael M'Dermot, throstle-doffer; Thomas Murphy, labourer; Thomas Garvey, labourer; and Patrick Naughton, piecer. They were accused of riotously assembling at Stockport, with divers other evil-disposed persons, and assaulting several of her Majesty's subjects, to their great disturbance and terror, and against the Queen's peace. The evidence adduced did not differ in substance from that which has before been published, but it was specifically directed against the prisoners. There were clear proofs that they all had been actively engaged in the various riots and encounters which preceded the burning of the chapels and the storming of Rock Row. It came out, too, pretty clearly, that the causes of the riot were the long-standing animosities of the two races, both as regards competition in the labour-market and variance in religion. Of the accused, Feeney was proved to have acted as a leader; and the others as remarkably active combatants. The evidence against them relates only to incidents of the attack on the house of the Protestant Dr. Graham, and St. Peter's School, at the corner of Rock Row, and general assaults upon Englishmen who were present. All the prisoners were found guilty of rioting; Murphy of maliciously wounding; Naughton of an assault; and Roger M'Dermot not guilty of assault. Sentence deferred. The following prisoners were on Friday placed at the bar charged with being concerned in the Stockport riot:—George Pell, tailor; William Buttery, greengrocer; Mark Gleave, mechanic; Samuel Preston, steam-loom weaver; Thomas Walker, throstle-jobber; John Slater, overseer of weavers; Thomas Edwards, mill-warper; William Walker, shoemaker; and Samuel Williamson and Joseph Birch, who had been out on bail. The evidence taken was of the same kind as that brought against the Irish prisoners; but only the witnesses for the prosecution were heard. As far as it went the evidence proved the general riot, and the participation of the prisoners in the sacking of the house of the priest, Mr. Frith, and the chapel at Edgeley.

BIRTHS.

August 7, at Wentworth, Woodhouse, the Viscountess MILFORD, of a son.
August 9, in Russell-square, the wife of SAMUEL MORTON PETO, Esq., M.P., of a son.
August 13, the Countess of CLARENDON, of a son.
August 13, in Carlton Terrace, the Countess of ARUNDEL and SURREY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 10, at Victoria-street Chapel, Derby, by the Rev. J. Gawthorne, Mr. JOHN OAKLEY, baker and provision dealer, Nottingham, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. T. KIRKLAND, Sitwell-street, Derby.
August 11, at the Independent Chapel, Maccabrough, by the Rev. D. Davies, brother-in-law to the bride, Mr. THOMAS NEATBY, of Maccabrough, to MARY, daughter of the late Mr. J. HARRISON, maltster and corn factor, of the same place.
August 11, at Thames Ditton, Surrey, by the Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, JOHN TURNER, Esq., Captain Royal Horse Artillery, son of Lieutenant-General Charles Turner, Colonel 19th Regiment, to the Hon. CAROLINE SUGDEN, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
August 11, at Clifton, by the Rev. Edward Stanley Bosanquet, WILLIAM GAUSMAN, Esq., third son of the late Samuel Gausman, of Brookmans Park, Herts, to ELIZABETH LUTVIA, eldest daughter of the late S. BOSANQUET, of Forest House, Essex, and Dingestow-court, Monmouth, Esq.
August 11, at the Independent Chapel, Atherstone, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Robert Masie, Mr. JAMES JACKSON, of Hinkley, Leicestershire, to ANN SUTTON, of Atherstone.
August 12, by license, at Salem Chapel, Stockbridge, by the Rev. Richard Ayliffe, Mr. JOHN JUKES, of Andover, to Miss COOMBS, of Nether Wallop, Hants.
August 12, at the Independent Chapel, Yardly, Hastings, by the Rev. William Todman, Mr. ALFRED HOLMES, draper, of Dunstable, to MARY, third daughter of Mr. J. ROBERTS, of the Chase Park, Yardly, Hastings.
August 12, at Salem Chapel, Newton Abbot, by the Rev. J. Chater, Mr. ANDREW PATEY, of the South Devon Railway, to CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Mr. J. HEAD, plumber and glazier, all of Newton.

DEATHS.

June 29, aged 73, at Georgetown, Demerara, JEFFREY HART BENT, Chief Justice of British Guiana.
July 18, at Sheffield, Mrs. PARKER, late housekeeper at Highbury College, during the last seventeen years of that institution.
August 2, in his 29th year, at Naples, the Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, chaplain to the British Consul at Palermo, eldest son of the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D., Foreign Secretary to the London Missionary Society.
August 3, in her 53rd year, at Hampstead, ELIZABETH, wife of Sir F. PALGRAVE.
August 10, in his 70th year, at Kensington, the Right Hon. WILLIAM LORD KENSINGTON.
August 11, at Chirk, North Wales, JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., barrister-at-law, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, Hon. Secretary to the Statistical Society of London, &c.
August 11, in the 72nd year of his age, JAMES KNOTT, Esq., of Laxby-hill, Ashton-under-Lyne.
August 13, at his seat, Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, Sir JAMES PARKER, one of the Vice-Chancellors of England.
August 13, aged 73, ELIZABETH, the wife of S. WHITTINGHAM, of Walthamstow.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has been subject to a good deal of fluctuation during the past week. The intelligence from the United States respecting the fisheries dispute, the unfavourable news from the Cape, the growing impression of a deficiency in the harvest, and the necessity of a large importation of foreign grain, contributed, in the earlier half of last week, to cause a fall in the Funds. Consols reached as low as 98½—marking a fall of nearly 3 per cent. from the highest recent

quotations. The Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. fell in rather a greater proportion. The finer weather, and the report that Mr. T. Baring was going out to the United States to settle the disputes, imparted greater confidence, and Consols rose to 99½ on Friday, and have since somewhat improved. The unsettled state of the weather, and the further advance in the Corn Market, has checked the upward tendency. Some large purchases of Consols and Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. have been made by the Bank and other influential brokers; but the public generally have sold Stock, of which a large quantity presses upon the market.

Money still continues very abundant; the rate of interest upon loans for short periods, upon the security of English Stock, being from 1 to 2 per cent. The Bank of England returns last published, show a farther decrease in the bullion to the extent of about £240,000, but which was to be expected, in consequence of the late heavy exports of specie to Australia.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99 3/4	98 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
5 per Ct. Red.	99 1/2	98 1/2	100	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103
Annuities...	285	277	277	276	276	276
India Stock ..	228	223	223	226	276	276
Bank Stock ..	73 pm.	72 pm.	63 pm.	74 pm.	74 pm.	75 pm.
Exchq. Bills ..	91 pm.	89 pm.	90 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.	89 pm.
India Bonds ..	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Long Annuity ..	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

The Foreign Stock Market has been in a quiescent state; and the effect of the fall of the English Funds has been rather to put a stop to investments in the Foreign, than, as is usually the case, to bring Stock to market. Brazilian Scrip has been in good demand, at between two and three per cent. premium; a very large purchase having been effected at the end of the last, and beginning of the present week. Portuguese Stock has been lower; the Four per Cents. having declined to 35. The last intelligence, however, received from Lisbon, being to the effect that the proposed conversion of the over-due dividends, which was refused by the Cortes, will be carried out by a Royal decree, the price has risen 36½. We subjoin to-day's prices:—

Buenos Ayren were lower, marking 72, and Ecuador Bonds are also flat. Peruvian Stocks were rather more firmly held. Bargains are marked as under:—Brazilian five per Cents., 1829 and '89, 101½. Buenos Ayren Six per Cents., 72. Danish Three per Cents., 1825, 83. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 64. Ecuador Bonds, 44. French Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, 104½. (exchange, 25f. 35c.) Mexican New Three per Cents., 25½, 1, 1, 1. Peruvian Actives, 101½. Russian Five per Cent., 120. Sardinian Five per Cents., 94½. Spanish Passive Bonds, 64.

The Railway Share Market has been in a very depressed state; London and North-Western Stock having fallen about £12 from the highest recent quotation, and Great-Western about £14. They have since improved. On Monday the market was in a state of great excitement, owing to the progress of the account, which was concluded this day. The rates for continuation were solely regulated by the credit of the dealers requiring assistance, and the settlement already shows a surplus of Stock to some amount. To-day's prices are as follows:—

Aberdeen, 26 27; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Chas. June, 9 8½; Bristol and Exeter, 99 101; Caledonian, 88 38½; Chester and Holyhead, 194 20; Dublin and Belfast, 7 5; Eastern Counties, 101 108; East Lancashire, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62 64; Great Northern, 74 76; Great Western, 924 93; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76 78½; London and Blackwall, 8 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 103½ 104½; London and North Western, 120½ 121; London and South Western, 88 89; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28 29; Midland, 70½ 71; Norfolk, 42 44; North British, 30 31; North Staffordshire, 51 5; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, —; South Eastern, —; South Wales, 37 38; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68 69; York and North Midland, 46 47. FOREIGN—Central France, —; East Indian, 61 64; Namur and Liege, 6 6½; Northern of France, 26½ 26½; Orleans and Bordeaux, —; Paris and Orleans, 54 55; Paris and Rouen, 34 35; Rouen and Havre, 14 14½.

The reports of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week are all satisfactory. At Manchester there has been little alteration, but the tendency of business is to increase, and prices are also rather firmer. The home demand continues large. From Birmingham, it is mentioned that the strike in the iron trade has been less extensive than was expected, and that a rise in price, and a consequent natural advance of wages, is shortly to be looked for.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	99 1/2	Brazil	102 1/2
Do. Account	99 1/2	Ecuador	44
3 per Cent. Reduced	99 1/2	Dutch 4 percent	97 1/2
5 New	102 1/2	French 3 percent	91
Long Annuities	6 1/2	Granada	25 1/2
Bank Stock	223	Mexican 3 pr. et. new	25 1/2
India Stock	280	Portuguese	37 1/2
Exchequer Bills	—	Russian 4	104 1/2
June	65 pm.	Spanish 5 percent	48 1/2
India Bonds	90 pm.	Ditto 3 percent	21 1/2
		Ditto Active	54

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug 13.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 23, for the week ending on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	35,155,170	Government Debt..	11,015,160
		Other Securities ..	2,994,908
		Gold Coin & Bullion	31,122,795
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£35,155,170		£35,155,170

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,790,720
Reserve	3,285,396	Other Securities ..	10,756,634
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,822,713	Notes	13,115,995
Other Deposits	13,885,973	Gold and Silver Coin	317,470
Seven-day and other Bills	1,492,787		
	£35,980,819		£35,980,819

Dated the 13th day of August, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

BALL, GEORGE, Fenchurch-street, City, wine merchant, Aug. 20, September 24: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater.
BRIDGES, GEORGE WILLIAM, Swansea, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler, August 27, September 22: solicitors, Mr. Strick, Swansea; and Mr. Hinton, Bristol.
BUTT, EDWARD, Newcastle-place, Edgware-road, Iscman, August 18, September 25: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street.
CORN, HYMAN, Booth-street, Spitalfields, paper hanging manufacturer, August 20, September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Jacobs and Foster, Crosby-square.
DELY, THOMAS, and TURNER, NICHOLAS, Paternoster-row, City, booksellers, August 20, September 24: solicitors, Mr. Hughes, Bedford-row.
HOLMES, WILLIAM, Hurst-per-point, Sussex, grocer, Aug. 25, September 27: solicitors, Mr. Sowton, Great Jamaica-street.
LAMPSON, THOMAS, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, draper, September 1 and 23: solicitors, Mr. Collinson, Great Driffield.
ROBERTS, JOSEPH, Chester, grocer, August 26 and September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.
STEVENS, JOHN, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, sail maker, August 27 and September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary Axe.
SUTTON, ROBERT GEORGE, Portsea, proprietor of the Portsmouth Castle Pleasure-grounds, August 20 and September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Briggs, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mr. Farnell, Portsea.
SWIFT, JOHN, Stately, Derbyshire, grocer, August 14 and September 18: solicitors, Messrs. Hoole and Yeomans, Sheffield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HOOD, JOHN, Glasgow, manufacturer, August 16 and September 6.
JOHNSTON, ANDREW, Banff, spirit merchant, August 30 and September 10.
MONAGHAN, JOHN, Larrin, Island of Islay, distiller, August 30 and September 10.

DIVIDENDS.

George Blake, Liverpool and Dublin, soap boilers, second div. of 1½d., August 9, and any Monday after October 4, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—John Carter, Liverpool, merchant, third div. of 3-53d., August 9, and any Monday after October 4, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Dickinson, Brothers, and Hodgson, Liverpool, merchants, fourth div. of 3-32d., August 9, and any Monday after October 4, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—John Entwistle, Radcliffe, Lancashire, and Manchester, cotton dealer, first div. of 6s., October 7, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—William McCann, Liverpool, first div. of 1-16d., August 9, and any Monday after October 4, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, August 17.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 86:—
Kingsland Chapel, Hackney.
Christ Church, Woodbury, Devonshire.

BANKRUPTS.

HORNEY, WILLIAM, Kirkcaldy, Lancashire, joiner, August 26, October 1: solicitors, Mr. Atkinson, Liverpool.
HOWE, JOHN, Felling, Durham, builder, September 3 and 30: solicitors, Mr. Brignal, South Shields and Durham, and Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London.
JOHNSTON CHARLES, Northumberland place, Commercial-road East, ironmonger, August 25, September 27: solicitors, Mr. Johnston, Chancery-lane.
MARTIN, WILLIAM, Stamford, Lincolnshire, grocer, August 27, September 17: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary Axe, London, and Messrs. Bray and Bridges, Birmingham.
RUSSELL, WILLIAM, Billerica, Essex, brewer, August 31, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Buxtonbury, and Mr. Woodward, Billerica.
TUFNAY, THOMAS, Noble-street, City, and Bisle, Derbyshire, and Walham-green, Middlesex, cotton manufacturer, August 25, September 27: solicitors, Messrs. Hudson and Co., Buxtonbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MILNE, JOHN, Dumbarton, saddler, August 21 and September 11.
SMITH, WILLIAM GEDDES, Glasgow, broker, August 20 and September 10.
STEWART, JAMES, Edinburgh, drysalter, August 23 and September 14.
THOMPSON, THOMAS, Dundee, grocer, August 24 and September 14.

DIVIDENDS.

James Ackroyd, Bailley, carpenter, first div. of 4d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Robert Bew, Bailley, grocer, second div. of 2d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—John Henry Collins, Halifax, draper, first div. of 3d. 7½d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—John Firth, Leeds, draper, 2nd div. of 1½d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Laban Longley and Sons, Almondbury, cloth manufacturers, first div. of 3d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—John Oyston, Wakefield, draper, first div. of 5s., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—William Starkey, Huddersfield, woolstapler, second div. of 1d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—William Waite, Bramley, cloth manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 4½d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—Jesse Wilkinson, Lindley, cloth manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 2d., October 4, and any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, August 16th.

There was but little English Wheat at Market this morning, and prices were 2s. to 2s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. About 500 qrs. of new Wheat were offered, and sold at from

44s. to 54s., according to quality. The weather during the week having been very unsettled, though to-day was fine, there was a good demand for foreign Wheat at 3s. to 3s. 6d. more than on Monday last. American Flour went off 1s. per barrel, and French 2s. per sack dearer. The Millers advanced the price of English Flour 3s. per sack. Barley fully as dear. Peas scarce and rather higher. Beans 1s. dearer. The supply of Oats was chiefly from Archangel, and on the whole, moderate, the Trade to-day was more lively and 6d. per qr. higher. Rapeseed 21 per last dearer. In Cakes very little doing. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	.. ..	Wheat	.. ..
Essex, Suffolk, and	43 to 46	Dantzic	44 to 53
Kent, Red (new)	43 to 46	Anhalt and Marks ..	.. ..
Ditto White	44 .. 53	Ditto White .. ..	.. ..
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	.. ..	Pomeranian red ..	43 .. 44
Yorkshire, Red ..	40 .. 44	Rostock	44 .. 50
Northumberland, and	.. ..	Danish and Fries-	.. ..
Scotch, White	40 .. 44	land	36 .. 38
Ditto, Red	42 .. 44	Peteraburg, Arch-	.. ..
Devon, and Somerset,	.. ..	angel and Riga ..	38 .. 40
Ditto White .. ..	.. ..	Polish Odessa ..	38 .. 40
Rye	30 .. 32	Marianopol & Ber-	.. ..
Barley	26 .. 32	dianski	40 .. 42
Scotch	26 .. 30	Taganrog	38 .. 40
Angus .. ..	.. ..	Brabant and French	40 .. 48
Malt, Ordinary ..	46 .. 48	Ditto White	46 .. 48
Pale	50 .. 55	Salonica	30 .. 32
Peas, Grey	30 .. 32	Egyptian	30 .. 32
Maple	33 .. 34	Rye	28 .. 30
White	30 .. 32	Barley .. ..	.. ..
Boilers	34 .. 36	Wismar & Rostock ..	.. ..
Beans, Large	30 .. 32	Danish	32 .. 34
Ticks	30 .. 32	Sau	32 .. 34
Harrow	31 .. 33	East Friesland ..	30 .. 31
Pigeon	32 .. 34	Egyptian	18 .. 19
Oats .. ..	.. ..	Danube	19 .. 20
Line & York feed	17 .. 18	Peas, White	26 .. 28
Do. Poland & Pot.	21 .. 22	Boilers	28 .. 32
Berwick & Scotch	21 .. 24	Beans, Horse	28 .. 32
Scotch feed	18 .. 22	Pigeon	28 .. 30
Irish Red and black	16 .. 17	Egyptian	25 .. 26
Ditto Potato	19 .. 20	Oats .. ..	.. ..
Linseed, sowing ..	50 .. 54	Groningen, Danish,	.. ..
Rapeseed, Essex, new	.. ..	Bremen, & Fries-	.. ..
22s to 23s per last	.. ..	land, feed and blk.	15 .. 16
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	.. ..	Do. thick and brew	18 .. 19
30s. to 32s. per cwt.	.. ..	Riga, Petersburg,	.. ..
Rape Oils, 44 lbs. to 45 per ton	.. ..	Archangel, and	.. ..
Linseed, 211 lbs. to 211 10s.	.. ..	Swedish	15 .. 16
per 1,000	.. ..	Flour .. ..	.. ..
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	.. ..	U. S., per 196 lbs.	30 .. 32
Ship	30 .. 32	Hamburg	19 .. 21
Town	37 .. 40	Dantzic and Stettin	19 .. 22
		French, per 280 lbs.	28 .. 34

SEEDS, Monday, August 16th.—The operations in the seed market were not extensive; and with the exception of a slight rise in the value of Canary, and an advance of 1s. to 3s. on Caraway, quotations underwent no change.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 16.
From our own grazing districts, the receipts of Beasts fresh up to-day were moderate, and at least two-thirds of them were beneath the middle quality. The dead markets being firmer than for some time past, and the attendance of both town and country buyers somewhat large, the Beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the prices of Monday last of 2d. per 8 lbs., at which amount of improvement a good clearance was effected. The top figure for the best Scotch was 4s. per 8 lbs. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with Sheep, the general condition of which was good. The Mutton trade was decidedly active, and the current prices improved 3d. per 8 lbs. Prime old Down was firm, at 4s. 3d. per 8 lbs. Lambs, the number of which was rather extensive, moved off slowly, and last week's quotations were barely supported, the extreme value of Down breeds being 5s. 9d. per 8 lbs. Although the supply of Calves was large, the demand for that description of stock was rather active, at very full prices, viz., 3s. 8d. to 4s. per 8 lbs. Pigs were in good supply, and moderate inquiry, at late figures.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal)		Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal)	
Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.		Beasts.	
Friday	740	Sheep	7,510
Monday	4,335	Calves	308
		Pigs	350

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, August 16.—Our market in the early part of last week was tolerably steady, but ended dull. The demand for Irish Butter was slower, and the transactions much less than from previous appearances were expected. Fine quality being scarce, was quite as dear; nearly all other kinds cheaper. The agents were not willing to sell at a decline; but some of the dealers and speculators offered and sold at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. under the prices current. There was a fall in Dutch 5s. per cwt. Bacon, at a reduction of 2s. to 4s. per cwt., was very sparingly dealt in. Hams difficult to sell at a decline of about 4s. per cwt. Lard steady in demand and value.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.		a. d.	
Friesland	per cwt. 83 to 84	Double Gloucester,	.. ..
Kiel .. ..	.. ..	per cwt.	46 to 48
Dorset	88 .. 99	Single, do.	43 .. 45
Ditto (mildling) ..	.. ..	York Hams,	60 .. 70
Carlton (new)	71 .. 76	Westmoreland, do.	60 .. 65
Waterford, do. ..	.. ..	Irish, do.	56 .. 62
Cork, do. .. ..	.. ..	American, do. ..	28 .. 30
Limerick .. ..	.. ..	Wiltshire Bacon	.. ..
Silgo .. ..	.. ..	(green)	63 .. 64
Fresh Butter, per	do. 9 .. 12	Waterford Bacon	.. ..
Cheshire Cheese, per	.. ..	Hamburg, do. ..	60 .. 62
cwt.	50 .. 70	American, do. ..	.. ..
Cheddar, do.	56 .. 60		

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4½ lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, August 14.
Notwithstanding the late heavy rains, the supply of both Fruit and Vegetables has been good, with the exception of Strawberries and Oranges, which are nearly over. The former are confined to a few ditto, on which the wet has had an unfavourable effect. Melons are more plentiful. Some excellent Greenhouses and other Plants have arrived from France, and also some Apricots, Jargonelle Pears, and Apples. Tomatoes likewise continue to be imported. Potatoes are very plentiful, as are also Peas. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonettes, Roses, Bignonia venusta, and Pinks.

TALLOW, MONDAY, August 16.
Although the amount of business doing in our market is by

no means extensive, prices are quite 9d. per cwt. higher than on Monday last, with considerable firmness on the part of holders.

To-day, F. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 39s. 6d. per cwt., and for forward delivery 40s. 0d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 1½d. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.		1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day ..		Casks. 15,387	Casks. 25,975	Casks. 25,703	Casks. 32,048	Casks. 40,308
Price of Y. C. ..		44s. 0d.	39s. 5d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	39s. 6d.
Delivery last week		1,202	1,119	1,035	1,292	2,027
Do. from 1st June		15,844	12,860	13,131	14,244	11,379
Arrived last week		2529	3745	1860	799	852
Do. from 1st June		23,450	12,633	11,369	9659	10,952
Price of Town ..		46s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	40s. 3d.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 16.—The damage done by the late high winds has imparted more firmness to our market, and prices of the few fine Hops remaining on hand have rather improved.

Sussex Pockets	110s. to 130s.
Weald of Kents	120s. to 130s.
Mid and East Kents ..	140s. to 250s.

OILS.—Lined, 30s. 0d. to 3s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. to 33s. 6d.; ditto, foreign, 33s.; brown, 31s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £52; Spanish, £— to £—, Sperm £85 to £87, bagged, £38; South Sea, £34 0s. to £35; Seal, pale, £35 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £32 to £33; Cod, £34 0s. to £—; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £28 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, August 16.
The imports of Wool into London last week were larger, comprising 4,394 bales from Sydney, 3,308 from Port Phillip, 1,423 from Portland Bay, 1,557 from New Zealand, 210 from the Cape of Good Hope, 473 from Bombay, 138 from Spain, and smaller parcels from Germany, Italy, &c. The market is steady. Towards the next sales there were about 6,850 bales before the arrivals above noted came in.

COAL MARKET, Monday, August 16.
A brisk and general sale; the turn in favour of the factors. Hutton's, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; R. Hutton's, —; Brad-dyll's, 15s. 0d.; Kellies, 14s. 9d.; Richmond's, —; South Hartlepool, 14s. 6d.; Wylam's, 13s. 9d.; Eden, 14s. 3d.; Hart-ley's, 14s. 0d.; Tanfield, 13s. 3d.

Fresh arrivals, 201; left from last day, 8; Total, 309.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.
SUGAR.—The market has opened for the week with a steady appearance; the trade, however, buy cautiously, and speculators appear to be out of the market. The general quotations of last week have been supported. 780 hhds. of West India sold to-day, about 450 of which were Barbadoes, in public sale, 30s. to 39s. 6d. 6,500 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold, at and after the public sale, 28s. 6d. to 36s. 2,500 bags Bengal were offered; a small part was bought in, the remainder sold, Benares, 34s. to 37s.; grainy, 40s. The refined market quoted steady at last week's prices. Grocery lumps, 44s. to 46s. 6d.

COFFEE.—350 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and about two-thirds sold, at the full prices of last week. Good and fine consuming qualities were most in demand, at 5½s. to 8s. 6d.

TEA.—The news from China of the shipments for England being less than was anticipated is calculated to strengthen the market; but the amount of business done to-day has been small.

COTTON.—This article is firm; about 5,000 bales sold to-day at full prices.

RICE.—7,500 bags Bengal were offered in public sale, for which there did not appear to be buyers, at last week's prices, and they were all bought in, at 10s. to 11s.

PEPPER.—1,000 bags Aleppo sold in public sale, at 3½d. to 4d., which showed a decline of ½d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market is reported to be inactive, but the price is quoted the same as yesterday, 39s. 6d. In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—The highest medical authorities recommend brandy and water as the best culinary beverage, and particularly as an efficient preventive of diarrhoea complaints at this season; they equally concur in preferring Betts's Patent Brandy, as the purest and most wholesome. Is it unequalled for preserving fruits, home-made wines, &c. Sold throughout the kingdom, by respectable dealers, in glass bottles, protected by the patent metallic capsules; and at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars, in dozens, bottles and cases included, at 18s. per gallon, or in stone jars of two gallons and upwards at 16s. per gallon, pale or coloured.

PATENT HARMONIUM.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
7, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON.
Agent and Manufacturer for the Patentees. In Rosewood, Mahogany, and Oak Cases, from Sixteen Guineas to Fifty Guineas each. Lists on application, or free by post.

"THE PATENT HARMONIUM.—This beautiful instrument, manufactured by W. Sprague, of Finsbury, deserves to be universally known. We have recently had the opportunity of testing its capabilities, and can assert, without fear of contradiction, that, for purity, sweetness, and fullness of tone, as well as for ease in fingering, it stands unrivalled. Our friends throughout the kingdom who are interested in the advancement of musical science, will do well to give it a trial. A moderate-sized Harmonium would serve to lead the praises of a tolerably large congregation, and could not fail to give general satisfaction. It is also equally adapted for the execution of the most rapid passages. The instrument occupies but a small space, is exceedingly portable, and, for elegance of appearance, would grace any drawing-room in the land."—Vide the *Nonconformist* Times, Jan. 26th, 1852.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING
For the Conveyance of Water to Dwellings, Factories, &c. &c.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING
For Watering Gardens.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING
For the Conveyance of Sound in Churches, Chapels, Offices, &c., supplied on reasonable terms, and fitted in workman-like style.
WATER TANKS AND CISTERNS
Lined with Gutta Percha,
BY
J. H. HEEP
PLUMBER,
46, LIVERPOOL-ST., BISHOPSGATE-ST., LONDON.

N.B.—Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, on application.

BARCLAY and CO'S. STOUT,
3s. 6d. per dozen Quarts, by taking Six dozen; if a less quantity, 4s. per dozen.
BASS and CO'S. PALE ALE, 6s. per dozen Quarts, 4s. per dozen Pints.
PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 36s., 30s., 36s., 42s.
OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.
DRAUGHT PORT, 36s. to 30s.
CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.
For Cash.
W. WHITAKER, WINE MERCHANT,
24, CRUTCHED FRIARS, CITY.

JOHN VOLLUM,
No. 3, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, and 23, FINSBURY-PLACE, CITY, LONDON.

HAS a most Elegant, Extensive, and Superior Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, and BEDDING, of every description, the whole of which being MANUFACTURED upon the PREMISES, and of THOROUGHLY SEASONED MATERIALS, will be warranted of the very Best Description that can be produced, the Prices of which are lower than is charged by many pretended Manufacturers for their inferior articles.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, all hair stuffing, 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. in Morocco, 21s.

EASY CHAIRS, 3 guineas to 4 guineas.
Ditto COUCHES, 3½ guineas.
Telescope DINING TABLES, 4 guineas to 8 guineas.
Elegant FOUR-POST CORNICE BEDSTEADS, 3½ guineas.
ARABIAN ditto, 4 to 6 guineas.
MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS, 30s.
MATTRESSES of every quality.
WHITE GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
GREY GOOSE ditto, 1s. to 1s. 4d.

An extensive variety of BEDSTEADS, with suitable BEDDING, &c., complete, are fixed in the Show-rooms, and ready for immediate use.

The CARPET SHOW-ROOMS contain all the newest designs of the present year, the prices of which are much reduced.

SPLENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
PATENT TAPESTRY, a most beautiful article for the DRAWING-ROOM, at 8s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DAMASKS, CHINTZES, BROCATTELS, &c., for BED FURNITURES and WINDOW CURTAINS, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

ELEGANT GILT WINDOW CORNICES at 2s. 6d. per foot.

PARTIES FURNISHING, having regard to economy, and wishing to procure FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at LOW PRICES, are respectfully solicited to inspect the above goods previous to giving their orders, as the striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, useless description now so generally sold, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

A WRITTEN WARRANTY with all goods, as also references of the highest respectability, if required.

CATALOGUES to be had on application, or sent free by post. NO CHARGE for packing COUNTRY ORDERS.

(Established 1804.)
3, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY is

the embodiment and practical exposition of a system of co-operative trading that seeks to show how the wealth derivable from commerce may be made to fertilize the fields of labour through which it flows, and gladden the heart of the labourer, without seriously infringing upon the comforts or social position of the men whose capital controls or whose capabilities guide it. It claims the individual attention of every man whose mind is busied with the advantages derivable from co-operation, as it is co-operation under a new phase; it is co-operation with a controlling head, to save it from the uncertainty of action that has so often stopped co-operation altogether, and made it a bye-word to be sneered at by the many, who, from seeing its frequent failure, say it never will succeed. But it may be remembered that co-operation, even when carried out with honesty and integrity of purpose, usually works thus: a few of the body have a power delegated to them to frame laws to guide the whole; of each twelve of these, eight will be found agreeing to a certain mode of action, and four differing from them; these, though a majority, having an equal individual amount of governing power, consider they are only beaten in their views by two, and at once seek to make partisans from the body of members, in order to reverse the decision of the eight, and thus antagonistic principles arise, and co-operation exists but in name. The promoter here will seek to supply the key-stone that shall give stability to the whole, and placing himself as an agent between the producer and consumer, give to each all the advantages arising from the extent of his agency as the surest way of extending it, and making it a means of drawing off wealth to be still further applied to other processes for lifting the workman into a position in which he may fairly be said to share in the wealth he creates. Its mode of action is best explained by describing it as a division of the usual profits of business into three parts, one share being given the customer in a reduction of price (the motive power that gives action to the whole); one share to the workmen in improved wages (the hydraulic lift that is to raise him from his present condition); and the third share sufficing for the promoter; because this third share arises upon each and every transaction, and comes as a whole to him amply sufficient to give that elevation above his fellows, which the world accords to either wealth or worth, the one too frequently standing in the place of the other. The customer here sees for himself the reduction in price, the goods being all marked in plain figures, and no abatement made; and, in addition, gets with every garment, from the workman, a signed receipt for the wages paid for making it, having on it his address, for inquiry as to its truth. It has been now three years in operation, and the surplus profits have been expended, in four different times, in enlarging and taking in the adjoining premises to meet the increasing patronage bestowed on it; and having now premises 75 feet deep and 25 wide, it will make its first step in advance, by establishing a School and Lecture Room, for the use of the men employed by it, supported by themselves; each man paying sixpence in the pound, from the improved wages he here obtains, as his share of the current weekly expenses, for schoolmaster, rent, gas, lectures, &c., giving, upon every hundred pounds paid weekly as wages, the sum of 50s., as an income for those purposes, the Promoter making the necessary outlay for the building (the lease for 21 years, of premises near to, and of the same extent as, those first used for the Southwark Literary Institution, in Bridge House Place, opposite Newington Causeway) has been secured, and the necessary alterations will be made in the autumn of the present year, its management to be confided to a committee chosen by the men from themselves, the Promoter only seeking to give to the decision of the majority the force of law, and controlling its action, so as to develop the power of employers to secure to the employed advantages they cannot secure for themselves, yet may possess by the power of a friendly hand to force them to their good.

For anything above the character of mere slops this will be found the best market.

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	Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.		Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.
21	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	32	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 11 8	1 17 11	33	2 1 9	2 9 3
26	1 14 10	2 1 4	34	2 3 11	2 10 7
27	1 15 9	2 2 3	35	2 4 2	2 12 1
28	1 16 7	2 3 3	36	2 5 6	2 13 8
29	1 17 7	2 4 4	37	2 13 5	2 13 1
30	1 18 6	2 5 5	38	3 4 1	3 15 10
31	1 19 7	2 6 8	39	3 18 8	4 13 11
	2 2 7	2 7 11	40	6 5 8	7 4 11

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The power of this Ointment is astonishingly great. There is no Medicine known that can surpass it in prompt and energetic action. Applied in sufficient quantities to the surface of the body, in the vicinity of the most highly-inflamed parts, it at once subdues the inflammation and pain. It will quiet the most angry-looking wounds, soften and reduce swellings of the hardest kind, and purify and restore to perfect soundness old and inveterate sores. (See Medical and other vouchers).

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GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT

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PREPARED IN THE HIGHEST PERFECTION,

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